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Southeast Asia Report



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18 December 1985

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

EEC AID AGREEMENT--A financial agreement has been signed in Suva, by SPEC's executive director Mr Mahe Toupouniua and the delegate in the South Pacific for the European Economic Community (EEC), Mr Michael Laidler, under which the EEC is providing a grant of \$A3.2 million through the European Investment Bank to buy containers for the Pacific Forum Line's three ships (SSD/v3/9). The line has been paying about \$NZ10,000 a day for the hire of containers, a drain on its funds and one cause for its heavy losses over the years. Mr Tupouniua said the line would be self-sufficient in containers for the first time. [Text] [Sydney THE SOUTH SEA DIGEST in English 1 Nov 85 p 4] /9274

CSO: 4200/277

BRUNEI

'OUTSIDE' INFLUENCE BLAMED FOR PARTY SPLIT

BK250518 Kuala Beraut THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 16 Nov 85 p 3

[text] The strife-torn Brunei National Democratic Party has blamed "outside" influences for splitting its movement.

Party Secretary-General Haji Latif Chuchu said he believed the outsiders caused a group of members to defect and form a new pro-government party.

"We know who they are, but we can't name them without proper evidence," he said in Kota Kinabalu.

He was speaking after a press conference which he and BNDP [Borneo National Democratic Party] President Haji Abdul Latif Hamid called to deny claims made last week by the new party.

Haji Latif Chuchu said only 27 members--including seven executive members--had quit the party and not 150 as claimed.

He said they left because other members of the executive foiled their plot to topple the leadership.

"Their aim was to make the party's policies 100 per cent supportive of the government," Haji Latif said.

He said the seven executive members who quit were summoned to a meeting on October 20 to explain themselves to other executive members after the plot was discovered.

"They did not turn up but left the party instead to save their faces because the central committee was going to sack them," Haji Latif said.

He added that the group broke away from the BNDP because the party was planning to submit a memorandum to his majesty the sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan seeking a general election, the lifting of the emergency law imposed in 1962 and other changes.

The new party formed a steering committee last week and appointed former BNDP Chairman Pengiran Anak Hasanuddin as its president.

The party has applied for government registration.

Awang Hatta Bin Haji Zainal Abidin, former BNDP vice-president, who was appointed secretary-general of the steering committee, said last week that he and his colleagues quit BNDP because it was "undemocratic" and had refused to call a congress.

He said this week: "I can assure you there were no outside influences involved in our decision to leave the BNDP. We walked out because the leaders were not practising democracy."

/12766

CSO: 4200/317

SULTAN FREES 3 DETAINED AFTER 1962 REVOLT

BK250521 Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 16 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan [governor] freed three detainees on Wednesday after they swore allegiance to his government.

They included two men imprisoned after an abortive 1962 revolt led by the outlawed Partai Rakyat Brunei (Brunei People's Party) [PRB].

Their release brought to 10 the number of detainees freed by the Sultan in the past 2 months.

He freed a batch of seven prisoners after they took a similar oath of allegiance in August. Three were freed in January last year coinciding with the independence celebrations.

The men released this week, Lisa bin Iamat, 65, Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Hamid, 47, and Sheikh Dahlan bin Sheikh Ikman alias Sheikh Edham, 39, were undergoing rehabilitation this week.

Lisa, a Temburong farmer, was arrested in December 1962. He was allegedly a member of the PRB and the party's military wing, the Tentara Nasional Kalimantan Utara [North Kalimantan National Army] (TRKU). He has three children.

Abdul Rahman, a former teacher from Belait District, was arrested in October 1984. He was reported to be a former PRB sympathizer. He has four children.

The BULLETIN was unable to obtain details of the third man, Sheikh Dahlan, of Brunei-Muara.

A government statement said the sultan agreed to pardon the three after they appealed for clemency.

They had been held without trial under the emergency law imposed after the 1962 uprising.

They have heard talks from senior government officials and have visited several government departments.

The men took their oath of loyalty at a ceremony at the Mohammad Bolkiah Mosque in Kampong Serusop, Berakas.

There are believed to be about six of the original group arrested after the 1962 uprising still in detention.

BURMA

STATE LEADERS CONGRATULATE LPDR COUNTERPARTS

BK020303 Rangoon Domestic Service in English 0200 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, President U San Yu has sent a message of felicitations to Mr Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The message reads: On the auspicious occasion of the National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, it gives me much pleasure to convey on behalf of the Council of State and the people of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (our heartfelt) congratulations and warm felicitations to Your Excellency and through you to the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. May I also add my best wishes for Your Excellency's personal good health and happiness as well as for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of Laos.

The prime minister, U Maung Kha, has also sent a message of felicitations to Mr Kaysone Phomvihane, president of the Council of State [title as heard] and the foreign minister, U Ye Gaung, to Mr Phoun Sipaseut, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

/9604
CSO: 4200/336

BURMA

AYE KO ON EFFORT TO BRING DOWN FOOD PRICES

BK291615 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Excerpts] U Aye Ko, general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP], discussed the question of bringing down food prices with responsible officials at a meeting held in the conference hall of the BSPP headquarters at 1300 today.

Present at the meeting were U Sein Iwin, BSPP joint general secretary; U Maung Maung Kha, Central Executive Committee member [and also prime minister]; U Ohn Kyaw, minister of labor and social welfare; U Than Hlaing, minister of cooperatives; Rear Admiral Maung Maung Win, minister of live-stock breeding and fisheries; Brigadier General Than Nyunt, minister of agriculture and forests; U Htwe Han, U Win Maung, and U Aung Thein, BSPP secretaries; U Nyein Maung and U Tin Latt, heads of party departments; U Han Shwe, U Aung Myint, U Kyaw Min, and U Hla Moe, secretaries of party central affairs committees; U Ye Win, chairman of the Rangoon Division Regional Party Committee; Dr Chit and U Kyaw Than, deputy ministers of cooperatives; Colonel Muang Maung Aye, deputy minister of livestock breeding and fisheries; U San Tun, secretary of the Peasants Organization Central Body; Thura U Tin Myat, secretary of the Workers Organization Central Body; U Kyaw Thein, chairman of the Rangoon Division People's Council; officials responsible for economy who are members of the regional party committees of Sagaing, Pegu, Magwe, Mandalay, Rangoon, and Irrawaddy Divisions and Shan State; officials in charge of trade and cooperatives who are members of people's council executive committees; vice chairmen of the Central Cooperative Society Council; responsible officials of the syndicate of township cooperative societies from Sagaing, Pegu, Magwe, Mandalay, Rangoon, and Irrawaddy Divisions and Shan State; and responsible officials of the Cooperatives Department and Cottage Industries Department.

The meeting was chaired by General Secretary U Aye Ko; U Maung Maung U of the party Central Affairs Committee officiated as secretary of the meeting.

In his address, U Aye Ko said it is common knowledge that the BSPP is leading the effort to improve social conditions and the standard of living of the working people. In order to meet the food, clothing, and shelter requirements of the people, it will be necessary to improve the

present situation of the production sectors. U Aye Ko noted that the production of the state and cooperatives sectors combined is still below that of the private sector, and that efforts are needed to boost the production of the state and cooperatives sectors above that of the private sector.

The cooperatives sector, he added, should get more involved in production, distribution, and other work so that the needs of the people can be met better. The cooperatives sector already has its objectives, policy goals, and methods of work. U Aye Ko said he is convinced that success will be assured if only individuals involved work wholeheartedly in a spirit of cooperation and goodwill and without attempting to further their self-interest.

He added: While expanding the work relating to production and trade in the cooperatives sector in accordance with the guidelines and policy laid down, efforts must be made to stabilize and bring down the prices of foodstuffs without fail. The reason consumers suffer from high food prices is that the cooperatives were not fully in control of production and trade. Thus, he said, from now on, based on regionally available goods, cooperatives must get involved effectively in production and trade programs and must endeavor to ease the burden of the consumers.

U Aye Ko said that cooperatives must handle production and trade like commercial concerns and in a businesslike manner. Middle dealings should be eliminated as much as possible so that goods will be readily available to consumers at low prices. Since cooperatives are directly in touch the consumers--the--people--work must be done not only in a businesslike manner but also with a political and organizational outlook. Only then will the work be effective and successful, he said.

U Aye Ko called on cooperatives not only to rely on the state but also to try to stand on their own feet. He urged cooperatives to do their utmost to make their trade and production work successful and called for diligence and determination to bring down prices through the cooperatives sector.

In his closing speech U Aye Ko said that practicable programs must be dealt with first in the implementation of the future tasks and objectives of the fifth BSPP congress through the cooperatives sector. Only when the cooperatives' work is carried out wholeheartedly beginning on 1 January 1986 will the ownership ratio of the state and cooperatives sectors begin to gradually catch up with the private sector.

It will therefore be necessary, he added, to expand producers' cooperatives, including producers' cooperative farms, in bringing down prices through the cooperatives sector. U Aye Ko said it is essential to uphold the interests of the state and the people while sacrificing self-interest in carrying out the cooperatives' work.

Coordination and cooperation are needed so as to maintain a constant and smooth flow of goods delivered to Rangoon from the regional cooperatives. U Aye Ko urged those present to make a pledge to work with diligence and determination so that the cooperatives' work will succeed from beginning to end. The center, he said, will ask for progress reports quarterly or biannually and will keep a constant watch on the situation and provide guidance. He added: Collective efforts and cooperation from everyone is needed in this respect.

The meeting ended in the evening.

/9604

CS0: 4211/14

BURMA

BRIEFS

PRC TEXTILE MINISTER VISITS--Madame Wu Wenying, minister of textile industry of the People's Republic of China, and a delegation called on U Tint Swe, minister of industry-I, at the Industry-I Ministry on Kaba-aye Road at 1000 today. Also present at the meeting were U Thein Myint, deputy minister of Industry-I, and U Aye Kyin, director general of the Industrial Planning Department. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 27 Nov 85] Madame Wu Wenying, PRC textile minister, and her delegation called on U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, at the Council of Minister's Office in Rangoon at 1000 today. Also present at the meeting were U Tint Swe, minister for Industry-I; U Kyaw Tint, director general of the Council of Ministers Office; and Mr Fu Shunhe, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC Embassy. At 1030, the visiting minister and delegation called on Thura U Tin Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance. Present on the occasion were U Tint Swe, minister of industry-I; Dr Maung Shein, deputy minister of planning and finance; and U Sett Maung, director general of the Foreign Economic Relations Department. At 0830 this morning, the visiting minister and delegation toured Shwedagon Pagoda. In the afternoon, they visited the No 2 (?Textile) Mill. [Text] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Nov 85] /9604

CSO: 4211/14

INDONESIA

MAPUTO INTERVIEWS EAST TIMOR 'FOREIGN MINISTER'

MB291832 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 2019 GMT 28 Nov 85

["Exclusive interview" with Mari Alkatiri, minister of foreign affairs of the East Timor Democratic Republic--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Announcer] On the question of East Timor Democratic Republic's foreign policy during these first years of its existence, our interviewee said:

[Begin recording] [Alkatiri] Well, at the external level we have been facing, as everybody knows, (?such a controversial situation) which in no way we can ignore. In fact, we believe that we must be aware of the difficulties that we have been facing.

We are a south pacific country in southeast Asia. Our geopolitical situation is not favorable to us in that all countries in our region are allies of Indonesia, some to a large and others to a lesser extent. However, all of them seek to side with Indonesia either tactically or strategically. Beyond this region, in continental Asia we have some support from the revolutionary countries. Yet, in view of the conflicts that unfortunately still persist, particularly with regard to China, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, our struggle has been greatly jeopardized. In view of the conflicts these countries have among themselves, Indonesia is regarded as a very important country for any of them. So they seek to have a more positive relationship with Indonesia rather than creating hostilities against it.

Hence, we are jeopardized though these countries continue to support us in the United Nations. Furthermore, we see that Indonesia is a rich country and occupies a strategically important position. Indonesia is supposedly a nonaligned country, but we are all aware that Indonesia is not so. In fact, Indonesia has no physical case on its territory, but Indonesia itself is an American base. It is a political and ideological base and it has always been a safe ally of the United States in Global strategic terms.

[Unidentified announcer] [words indistinct] What is its role in this struggle?

[Alkatiri] That is what I wanted to talk about. In view of this strategic, political, and economic importance of Indonesia, we have been facing various difficulties at diplomatic level. When we defined the socialist countries as our natural allies, we were certain that this was a correct definition. However, the truth is that up to now we have not received any support from the European socialist countries, except for a favorable votes of the USSR, Belorussia, and the Ukraine at the United Nations. These are the only ones that vote favorably at the United Nations. The others either abstain or don't take part in the voting.

When a struggle of national liberation does not have the support from those that should be its allies, this means that this struggle must make contingency plans to deal with all possible difficulties should it wish to be victorious. This is our case. So, we have seen that even at the United Nations level, there has been a decrease in the number of votes though we have so far always managed to have the resolutions approved. The last resolution was an important one because it directed the secretary general to seek a negotiated solution for the conflict. It was the 1982 resolution. The secretary general has not yet concluded his task and at his own request, the debate has been postponed until he finishes his task and efforts in search of a negotiated settlement. So everything indicates that there has been some progress in the dialogue process. We believe that this is still a dialogue process since we have not reached the negotiations phase and because we don't accept that negotiations take place without the participation of the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence [Fretilin]. As a matter of principle, we regard Fretilin as the most interested and the sole legitimate party to the conflict. We sincerely believe and hail the efforts being made by the UN secretary general, and we have already made it known that we exist and that without our participation there won't be a solution to the conflict. Therefore, we have also attained victories in the diplomatic field.

Indonesia, which is a founder member of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, [words indistinct] has never been so condemned as it is being today. This in itself already represents a victory for us. At the United Nations, Indonesia has never been so condemned and isolated as it is today. At the international level, Indonesia has never faced so many problems as it is facing today. When the Indonesian head of state visited the United States he was depicted as a criminal by newspapers like THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WASHINGTON POST. From 1976, from (?August) 1976, until now, his travels abroad have reduced by almost 90 percent. It is not by chance that this is happening. What is more, during his few trips abroad, he was always faced with demonstrations because of East Timor. In his trips to (?London) Spain, the United States, or the FRG, he has always been faced with demonstrators and newsmen who ask him about the situation of East Timor. From 1975 until now, the president of Indonesia, a country which is an important member of the Nonaligned Movement, never again took part in the summits of the nonaligned countries. He knows that he is losing prestige but he doesn't like to be criticized. In fact, what differentiates the king of Morocco from Suharto is that whereas the king of Morocco has the courage to confront the international community, Suharto is a coward.

[Unidentified announcer] [words indistinct] Now with regard to Portugal, what is expected from the new government (for the solution of the conflict)?

[Alkatiri] Well, the PSD [Social Democratic Party] government has by tradition been the best for us. When Sa Carneiro was in power and then followed by Pinto Balsemao, we felt that the Portuguese Government wanted to do something. Accordingly, when we learned of the new victory by the PSD we felt that the government would adopt the same attitude and strengthen it further. We have already expressed our position to the Portuguese Government—we are ready to discuss the problem with the new government as we have always been doing with all the governments and political forces in Portugal to find a platform of common action for the independence of our people. I believe, we believe, that the problem of East Timor is also a problem that involves the dignity of Portugal. The Maubere people are being killed in East Timor to defend the independent fatherland but also, in a way, to defend the dignity of Portugal, not Portugal's flag, but its dignity, because had it not been for this resistance, Portugal today would already be on its knees recognizing the so-called annexation of East Timor by Indonesia as it did previously with regard to Goa, Damau, and Diu. Although the problems were not identical, it did all the same recognize India's sovereignty over Goa, Damau, and Diu. It did. The fascist government didn't do it, but the government which came to power after 25 April had no other alternative but to recognize. Had it not been for the resistance of the Maubere people, under leadership of Fretilin, the situation would have been more shameful for democratic Portugal because it would have been forced to go on its knees before Indonesia, recognizing the so-called integration of East Timor. If this did not happen and if Portugal is still able to maintain talks with Indonesia on equal footing, it is because there are people who are dying in East Timor, it is because there is an organization which is [words indistinct]. Accordingly, we hope that the PSD leaders will continue to respect the position of their party, the position that was adopted by S.A. Carneiro. [End recording]

/8918

CSO: 3442/51

INDONESIA

PRELIMINARY MEETING WITH PHILIPPINES OVER BORDER ENDS

BEK/30621 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 20 Nov 85 p 10

[Text] Manado—Navy Colonel Bambang Sujarwo, commander of the Bitung Naval Base, in his capacity as chief of the Indonesian delegation to the preliminary coordination meeting of the Indonesia-Philippine border crossing agreement, and Commodore Libarato L. Lazo, in his capacity as chief of the Philippine delegation, recently signed an agreement on the outcome of the coordination meeting at the Bitung Naval Base in Manado.

The information service of the Bitung Naval Base disclosed that the 2-day coordination meeting had set up three committees in charge of border crossers, joint patrols, and communications and intelligence cooperation. The preliminary coordination meeting also agreed on the agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Indonesia-Philippine border committee in Zamboanga City in the Philippines.

The agenda topics to be presented by Indonesia at the forthcoming meeting are: 1. An agreement to the implementation of regulations government joint border patrol operations. 2. Implementation of the agenda agreed upon during the preliminary coordination meeting. 3. Intensification of border patrol activities in the Eastern Zone where border violations often take place. 4. Communications procedures between the two sides.

The agenda topics to be presented by the Philippine side are as follows: 1. Exchange of radio lists for prohibited goods. 2. Inclusion of a trade representative at a meeting of the Philippine-Indonesian Joint Border Committee. 3. Determination of the border between the two countries in the Eastern Zone. 4. New procedures for implementing operations in the border areas. 5. The implementation of communications procedures.

Brigadier General Ramlil Hasan Basri, the chief of staff of the Wirabuana 7th Regional Military Command, was also present during the signing of the agreement at the Bitung Naval Base in Manado.

712766
(SO: 4213/35)

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

TRANSMIGRANTS FROM WEST JAVA--A total of 110 transmigrant families from Indramayu District, West Java, have resettled in Riau Province. The head of the Indramayu transmigration office also disclosed that the transmigrants hail from the six villages in the district. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 27 Nov 85 BK] /12913

MURDANI SATISFIED WITH RESULTS--Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General L.B. Murdani has expressed satisfaction as well as happiness over the results achieved during the 14th Indonesia-Malaysia Joint Border Committee meeting held in Kuching, Saravak today. The two hour meeting agreed on upcoming guidelines for operational and non-operational programs. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Nov 85 BK] /12913

MAHATHIR VISIT TO PRC--KOMPAS considers the visit of Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed to China beginning on Wednesday [20 November] as the most important visit of the year by the neighboring country's head of government. According to KOMPAS, similar to Indonesia, Malaysia's relations with China are also very unique and complicated. Malaysia wants to foster mutually beneficial cooperation but has to be cautious not to harm its national stability. Based on this strategic and political consideration, Malaysia should not opt for an open-door policy in its relations with China. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 22 Nov 85 BK]/12766

NEW PAPUA NEW GUINEA GOVERNMENT--ANGKATAN BERSENJATA is interested in developments in Papua New Guinea [PNG] after Somare was replaced by Paias Wingti as prime minister. ANGKATAN BERSENJATA still questions PNG's views on Indonesia and ASEAN following the emergence of the new prime minister. Answering a question on transmigration in Irian Jaya, Paias Wingti said that this issue should not necessarily stir emotions and that Irian Jaya is an integral part of Indonesia. The daily thinks that his statement gives hope that Paias Wingti will promote friendly relations between PNG and Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 26 Nov 85 BK]/12766

CSO: 4213/35

LAOS

LEADERS GREET ALBANIAN COUNTERPARTS

BK290314 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, have sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Albanian Labor Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Tirana. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the national day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers of the LPDR and in our own names, we would like to convey warm greetings and best wishes to you, comrades, and through you to the Albanian Labor Party, the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and all fraternal people of Albania.

The heroic Albanian people, under the Albanian Labor Party's leadership, achieved a historic victory 41 years ago in liberating the country from the yoke of fascist domination. That historic event paved the way for building the Albanian nation to move forward along the path of socialism. Recently, the Albanian people have achieved significant successes in many fields. As a result, Albania has become a country with advanced agriculture, industry, culture, and science and strong defense potentials. The living conditions of the Albanian people have also improved with each passing day. These successes have contributed to the cause of safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the world.

Laos and Albania have maintained relations of friendship and solidarity for a long time. The party, government, and people of Albania have always rendered sincere support and assistance to the Lao people in their revolutionary cause. Once again, we would like to express gratitude to the party, government, and people of Albania for their precious support and assistance. We are convinced that friendly Lao-Albanian relations will

be further strengthened in the interests of the two peoples of Laos and Albania and in the interest of world peace, friendship, and cooperation.

On this glorious occasion, we wish the fraternal Albanian people new, still greater achievements in building socialism in their beloved fatherland.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipasut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, sent a greetings message to Comrade Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

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CS0: 4206/25

LAOS

DIALOGUE ON USSR-U.S. SUMMIT

BK280910 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Feature on conversation between "Uncle Sang" and "Uncle Sat"--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Sang] Do you have anything else to discuss with me today, uncle. Just go ahead raising whatever issue you want to discuss with me.

[Sat] Yes, uncle, I have another issue. You must also have heard about it.

[Sang] What is it, uncle?

[Sat] It is about the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

[Sang] Oh, yes, uncle, I have heard about it.

[Sat] I want to know about the outcome of the meeting. Maybe you can tell me details about it.

[Sang] Certainly. It is the biggest news in the world this week. It is good that you are interested in this issue. I have followed news reports about this issue from the beginning. I am glad to tell you about it, but only the significant parts.

[Sat] Good, uncle. Just discuss the significant parts. I, as well as other people, am curious to know about it.

[Sang] Yes, uncle. People all over the world have attentively looked forward to this summit even before it took place. Now, let me begin. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting was officially held in Geneva from 19 to 21 November 1985. Attending on the Soviet side was Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as head of the delegation while attending on the U.S. side was President Ronald Reagan as head of the delegation.

[Sat] So, in addition to the top-level leaders, many important people from the two countries also attended the meeting.

[Sang] Yes, uncle, all were important people.

[Sat] Go ahead, uncle.

[Sang] Many important issues were discussed in detail during the summit meeting, including the issue of Soviet-U.S. relations and the present world situation. The discussions proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity. Many useful issues were discussed.

[Sat] I see, uncle.

[Sang] But, uncle, there still remain certain significant issues that have not been agreed to by the two sides.

[Sat] What are they, uncle?

[Sang] The useful one that I have mentioned is that the two leaders reached a good mutual understanding on each other's stand or attitudes. The two leaders have agreed with each other on the necessity for improving Soviet-U.S. relations in order to brighten the international situation. Regarding this, the two leaders have agreed on the significance of regular consultative meetings. This means that when there is any problem, talks will be held promptly to settle it.

[Sat] That is good, uncle.

[Sang] At the same time, efforts will be made to seek ways and means to settle remaining problems.

[Sat] From what you have told me, I see that the summit meeting on this occasion is very beneficial. Do you think so, uncle?

[Sang] Yes, uncle.

[Sat] It is useful even though no agreement has been signed. The two leaders have pledged to improve relations and to brighten the international situation or atmosphere.

[Sang] You are right, uncle. Besides, the two leaders have invited each other to pay an official visit in the near future.

[Sat] Well, uncle. Actually, I agree that this summit meeting between the two leaders is useful. But, I still do not believe that the present arms race--the race which threatens the security of mankind--will come to an end. To me, this still remains as a question.

[Sang] In this regard, uncle, in the speech at the closing ceremony of the summit meeting, General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev said that in this meeting, no agreement has been reached on a means to settle basic problems in connection with a halt to the arms race and a promotion of peace.

[Sat] Is that so?

[Sang] Yes, uncle. General Secretary Gorbachev also said: There still remains disagreement on various significant, principled issues between us. But, together with President Reagan, we have agreed to have our representatives continue holding meetings and talks in Geneva with a view to seeking ways and means to solve various problems--a solution that must be accepted by both sides.

[Sat] I see, uncle. Just go ahead, please.

[Sang] He also said in his speech: The Soviet Union will do its best to join with the United States in seeking means to settle the problem of the arms race and the reduction of arms depots in order to guarantee firm peace for the peoples of our two countries and to maintain durable peace in the world and in space.

[Sat] I now understand the issue, uncle. As is known, the Soviet Union has always safeguarded world peace. I am only afraid that the United States will sabotage peace. This has been clearly seen through past actions. Right, uncle?

[Sang] Oh, yes, uncle. It is known by the world which side has promoted and safeguarded peace and which side has threatened and sabotaged peace. So, let us wait and see if the United States will implement with seriousness the joint statement or if it continues to hold serious discussions to seek ways and means to put an end to the arms race. Particularly, we will see if the United States will stop its star wars program--the program which is now opposed and denounced by world public opinion. If it continues with this program, it will then be clear to all that there is no change in its true nature.

[Sat] That is correct, uncle. Now, I think I have understood all about the summit meeting. Thank you, uncle.

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CSO: 4206/25

1200

PRESIDENT GREETS PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

BK301018 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, 30 November (OANA-KPL)--President Souvanna Phouma has sent a message to the Committee for the Implementation of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People at the UNO, on the occasion of the International Day for Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The message writes:

"The Lao Government and people have closely followed the tireless efforts made by the UNO in favour of the just cause of the Palestinian people under the resolute guidance of the PLO, their sole and authentic representatives."

The message denounced the criminal policy and acts of the Israeli Zionist regime against the Palestinian people, especially its aerial raids last month against Tunisia and Palestinian civilians there. "This accelerated aggressive act of Israel would not have been possible without the facilitation and multi-form and unconditional support of its imperialist protectors," stresses the message.

It continues: "It is highly appreciated that in this commemorative session of the 40th anniversary of the UNO, everything must be done by the international community in order that the Palestinian people can exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to establish an independent Palestinian state of their own."

"The Lao Government and people reaffirm their unshakable support for and full solidarity with the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle under the firm guidance of the PLO for the triumph of their just and noble cause."

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CSO: 4200/328

LAOS

KHAMMOUANE AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS CITED

BK131557 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Feature: "Achievements in Agricultural Work in Khammouane Province"]

[Summary] "Khammouane Province has long been a revolutionary base. It is located in the central region along a 160-km stretch of the Mekong River, covering an area of 19,800 square km--two-thirds of which are lowland plains."

The province is composed of 6 districts with a population of over 213,000 comprising 58 ethnic tribes. An estimated 52.42 percent of the population of the province are farmers. "Khammouane Province is the sister province of the SRV's Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces, which have rendered special mutual assistance and support to each other."

The province regards agricultural work as the primary task in building and developing the economy and improving the living conditions of the people. In the past, the people in this province were severely exploited by the feudalists and capitalists and were deprived of democratic freedoms by the bureaucratic warlords. Since the toppling of the feudalist system, the people in the province have liberated themselves from oppression and deprivation.

"Over the past 10 years, the province has set up 453 agricultural cooperatives and 208 labor-exchange units. It has more than 38,400 hectares of ricefields. With the people's perseverance and great assistance from the two Vietnamese sister provinces, the overall production output in the province has increased by 750,900 metric tons compared to 1976. The average per capita income has increased by 29.40 percent." In 1984, the production efficiency rate increased to 2 metric tons of rice per hectare compared with 1976; and each person was capable of producing about 371 kilograms of rice. In addition, the people in the province have produced over 33,900 metric tons of food products from substitute crops in 1985.

The people in the province have built 25 small irrigation projects and 1 medium-size one to irrigate over 2,700 hectares of land with 15 water

pumping stations. As for livestock raising, the province has raised more than 72,240 water buffalos, 32,700 cows, 80,200 pigs, and 504,000 fowls in 1985.

"At present, the people in the province are making efforts to fulfill the first 5-year state plan, to produce food supplies to meet consumption needs, and to score achievements to welcome the provincial party committee's conference and the 10th anniversary of the 2 December national day."

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CS0: 4206/25

LAOS

KAYSONE VISITS MODEL COOPERATIVE

BK261015 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] On 24 November, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, visited and gave practical advice to the agricultural cooperative of Ban Dong Phosi, which is a model cooperative of Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Municipality. The general secretary was accompanied by Comrade Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vientiane Municipality Administrative Committee; and a number of high-ranking cadres.

The comrade general secretary chatted with and asked questions of the management committee and members of the cooperative on their well-being and production carried out by the cooperative in an intimate manner. Then, the comrade gave an important lecture to the cooperative members. First, he hailed the past achievements scored by the cooperative which has produced more and more surplus rice and has expanded ricefields for intensive agriculture. As a result, the cooperative capital has subsequently increased and the living conditions of its members have been improved far better than those of the private sector.

He also gave them advice on the direction for consolidation and development of the cooperative with a view to make it more prosperous and productive, for instance by carrying out intensive agriculture, growing industrial trees, raising livestock, and engaging in other enterprises depending on their own capabilities and local strength. In conclusion, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan encouraged all cooperative members to help and unite with one another and work together to score yet greater achievements, thus making the Ban Dong Phosi village agricultural cooperative a model outstanding cooperative of Hatsaifong District and of Vientiane Municipality and bringing more happiness and prosperity to the cooperative members. He expressed the hope that all cooperative members will enjoy the celebration of the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the 2 December National Day.

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CSO: 4206/25

LAOS

BRIEFS

NEW NETHERLANDS ENVOY--Vientiane, 26 November (KPL)--President Souphanouvong received here, on 22 November, Arnold Peter Van Walsum who presented his credentials as new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Netherlands. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere. During the cordial talks, President Souphanouvong expressed his hope that the new ambassador would do his best to contribute to the good relations between the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 26 Nov 85 BK] /12232

SOUPHANOUVONG MEETS MONKS, INTELLECTUALS--Vientiane, 27 November (KPL)--President Souphanouvong on 25 November met with more than 300 monks, intellectuals, and members of the Lao Front for National Construction. He spoke of the general situation in the country, the international reactionaries dark schemes against Laos, and the remarkable successes obtained by the Lao people in socialist construction in the past 10 years under the leadership of the LPRP. These successes have once again demonstrated the just and correct political line of the party in national defence and socialist construction in Laos, he stresses. President Souphanouvong expressed his hope that the Lao people, upholding their revolutionary spirit and confident in the party and government's leadership, would pull efforts together in implementing successfully the two strategic tasks--national defence and socialist construction. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 27 Nov 85 BK] /12232

HYDROELECTRIC STATION VISITED--Vientiane, 30 November (OANA-KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, on Thursday visited the Nam Ngum hydro-electric power station (80 km from Vientiane). On this occasion, he had a cordial talk with the workers, advising them to uphold the spirit of collective mastery and unceasingly increase the generation of electricity. The general secretary was accompanied on his trip by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, Khamphai Oundala, secretary of the provincial Party Committee of Vientiane, and other officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 30 Nov 85 BK] /12232

EDUCATION CADRES MEETING--Vientiane, 29 November [word indistinct]--Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo-member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 26 November, met and had a talk with 73 educational cadres from all over the country who were attending a political course here. On this occasion, Phoumi Vongvichit spoke of the general international situation and the birth of the LPRP, and its courageous struggle against the French and

American imperialist aggression, for national independence is well to the considerable achievements obtained by the country in the past 10 years of socialist construction and national defence. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 29 Nov 85 BK] /12232

AUTO WORKSHOP VISIT--Vientiane, 29 November (KPL)--The general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC Kaysone Phomvihane, on 27 November visited the Lao-Soviet automobile-repairing workshop Number 1 and had a cordial talk with its workers. Kaysone Phomvihane, who is also chairman of the Council of Ministers, heard a report by the director of the workshop on its work, and was guided on a tour of the workshop. He cordially talked with the workers, pointing out to them the important role of this modern workshop in improvement of the country's transport facilities and the training of technicians. He also praised the workshop as a vivid manifestation of the Lao-Soviet friendship. The general secretary finally congratulated all the workers on having successfully met the target of the first 5-year plan. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 29 Nov 85 BK] /12232

NEW ALGERIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Vientiane, 28 November (KPL)--Seterdjell, the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to Laos, presented his credentials to President Souphanouvong on November. [as received] The new ambassador was accompanied by Soulivong Phasitthidet, Lao deputy-minister for foreign affairs. On this occasion, President Souphanouvong expressed his hope that the Algerian ambassador work hard to fulfill his mission for further strengthening and developing the relations between the Lao PDR and the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 28 Nov 85 BK] /12232

PRODUCTION SITES VISITED--Vientiane, 28 November (OANA-KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP CC, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 26 November visited the Phontong handicraft workshop here. He congratulated the workshop on its achievements, and spoke of the need for the development and improvement of its production. K. Phomvihane called on the handicraft workers to further promote the spirit of collective mastery and raise their skills and abilities in order to obtain greater successes. The Phontong workshop was established in 1979 with some 40,000 kip of investment. Now it has an asset of 6,000,000 kip, and its production has been considerably modernized and developed. Earlier, the chairman of the Council of Ministers had called at the Dansane collective shop, Dongphosi agri-coop, and Phongsat handcraft workshop. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 28 Nov 85 BK] /12232

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO VIETNAM--Vientiane, 27 November (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao-Vietnam Friendship Association [LVFA] led by Ounheun Phounsavat, acting head of the Mass Propaganda and Front Committee of the LPRP CC, and acting president of the LVFA, left here on 25 November for the SRV to attend the celebration of the 10th Lao National Day there (2 December). The delegation will take part in meetings and other activities to be organized by the SRV in a month of solidarity with Laos on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the Lao PDR. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Son Khamvanvongsa, secretary of the LVFA, president of the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio

and Television; Phouyong Phimmawan, vice-president of the LVFA, together with other high ranking officials. Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Tien was also present at the send-off. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 27 Nov 85 BK] /12232

DELEGATION BACK FROM MOSCOW--Vientiane, 27 November OANA-KPL--Vanthong Soungmuang, member of the LPRP CC, minister of trade, and his delegation returned here yesterday from Moscow. While there, the delegation attended the opening ceremony of an exposition of 10 years of socio-economic achievements in Laos organized in Moscow from 22 November to 3 December 1985. The delegation was met at the airport on its return by Deputy-Trade Minister Khoun Chandeng. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 27 Nov 85 BK] /12232

THAT LUANG FESTIVAL OPENED--Vientiane, 27 November (OANA-KPL)--The traditional That Luang Festival was opened here this year on Monday. It is to last till 28 November. This year's festival is of great significance to the social life of the Lao people, since the event coincides with the active preparation for the 10th National Day celebration (2 December), said Chairman of the Festival Organizing Committee Visian Bounhaksa, in an interview with KPL. V. Bounhaksa, who is also chairman of the Vientiane chapter of the Lao Front for National Construction, spoke of the festival's purpose of strengthening the unity and friendship of the Lao people. It is also aimed at renovating the That Luang [word indistinct] and portraying its beauty and diversity in accordance with the new social system, he said. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 27 Nov 85 BK] /12232

NEW THAI ENVOY--Vientiane, 29 November (KPL)--Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here yesterday Chaiya Chindawong, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos. During the meeting, Sali Vongkhamsao expressed his hope that the Thai ambassador would do his best to fulfill his mission for further strengthening the neighbourly relations between the two countries and for peace, friendship and cooperation in the region. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 29 Nov 85 BK] /12232

GREETINGS TO YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS--Vientiane, 29 November (KPL)--Lao leaders have cabled their greetings to Veselin Djuranovic and Milka Planinc, respectively president of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, on the occasion of the National Day of Yugoslavia. The messages were signed by Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR, and Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR. Souphanouvong and K. Phomvihane wished the Yugoslav leaders and people good successes in their nation construction and the existing friendly relations between the two countries further development for the interests of the two peoples and of world peace and security. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR and minister for foreign affairs, has also sent his National Day greetings for Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for the Foreign Ministry of the SFRY. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 29 Nov 85 BK] /12232

VIENTIANE TOURIST SPOT OPENS--A new tourist spot in Vientiane municipality was officially inaugurated in the Dan Soung Area, Nasaithong District, on the morning of 24 November. The opening ceremony was attended by Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, secretary of the party committee of Vientiane municipality, and chairman of the subcommittee for two historical days; members of the party Central Committee; Cabinet members; and local and foreign guests. The new tourist site is one of four spots simultaneously constructed by a tourist company. They are Dan Soung, Houai Son, Houai Ban Khanna in Nasaithong District, and Sala Siangkhuang in Hatsaifong District. The construction of the four tourist spots began in mid-April and lasted 7 months. They will contribute to bringing a new face to Vientiane municipality and to making the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 2 December national day more joyous and enthusiastic. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 26 Nov 85] /9604

NEW THAI ENVOY--Khamphai Boupha, first deputy foreign minister and acting foreign minister, received Chaiya Chindawong, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, on the afternoon of 25 November after the latter had presented his credentials to the Lao president. In talking with the guest, Khamphai Boupha expressed the hope that the new Thai ambassador will fulfill his mission for contributing to improving the neighborly relations between Laos and Thailand. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 26 Nov 85] /9604

LEADERS VISIT HOSPITALS--On the occasion of the celebration of the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR, on the morning of 30 November our party and state leaders visited and consoled patients at many hospitals in Vientiane municipality. Our party and state leaders included Sali Vongkhamsoo, secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who led his party to visit Hospital No 1; Saman Vi-gnaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Organizational Board, who led his party to visit Hospital 103; Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee Party and State Inspection Committee, who led his party to visit Mahosot Hospital; and Faidang Lobaliayao, vice chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, who led his party to visit Setthathilath Hospital. During the visits, our party and state leaders were warmly welcomed by our medical staffs and patients at those hospitals. They in turn warmly greeted all the medical staff and patients, wishing the sick compatriots a speedy recovery from their sickness and a swift return to their respective localities so as to contribute to the tasks of building and strengthening our socialist country. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 30 Nov 85] /9604

NEW AMBASSADOR TO PRK--On the afternoon of 12 November, Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC, presented credentials to Pheli Khounlaleuk, deputy culture minister, who has been designated the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to the PRK. On this occasion President Souphanouvong gave some instructions on the diplomatic work to Pheli Khounlaleuk and told him to implement the instructions effectively with a view to contributing to further promoting, expanding, and strengthening the relations of friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Cambodia. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 12 Nov 85] /9604

NEW CSSR AMBASSADOR--On the morning of 12 November, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call from Jiri Myslivecek, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to Laos, who presented credentials to the LPDR president in mid-August. On this occasion Phoumi Vongvichit conversed with the guest in a very friendly atmosphere. He wished the ambassador success in performing his diplomatic duties in Laos in order to contribute positively to daily promoting and strengthening even more fruitfully the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation and solidarity between the LPDR and the CSSR.
[Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 12 Nov 85] /9604

CSO: 4206/25

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY SUPPORTS CGDK'S SIHANOUK TALKS PROPOSAL

BF261325 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] In spite of a busy schedule during his official visit to Beijing, the Malaysian prime minister met and held a formal discussion with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of the anti-Vietnamese coalition in Kampuchea. Diplomatically, the meeting was important as it reiterated the position that Malaysia and ASEAN maintained on the issue of Kampuchea. The prince, who won widespread support at the UN General Assembly earlier this month, has come up with a new idea for a political solution to the crisis in his homeland. The media have given wide publicity to Prince Sihanouk's proposal that the various Kampuchean factions should get together and have heart-to-heart talks over cocktails. It is important that this idea should be taken seriously and not treated in a different manner. It is a suggestion put forward by an ardent nationalist who wants to see his country freed from foreign domination. Rather than operate as clients of external powers, the various Kampuchean factions would work out the modalities of a peaceful settlement. That would pave the way to self-determination for the people of Kampuchea.

Dr Mahathir Mohamed, Malaysia's prime minister, has given his support to the idea and this is a sort of satisfaction for Prince Sihanouk who has expressed his thanks for the whole-hearted manner in which Malaysia has stood by the Coalition Government of Kampuchea. Basically, there is complete harmony between Prince Sihanouk's concept of holding talks and Dr Mahathir Mohamed's own proposal for the convening of proximity talks. The fact is, Malaysia and its ASEAN partners have always shown their willingness to pursue any plan, idea, or proposal that is aimed at finding a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean crisis. Every ASEAN government leader has given top priority to the issue of Kampuchea as it affects the peace, security, and stability of the entire Southeast Asian region. What ASEAN would like to see is the return of self-determination to the people of Kampuchea who have had to cope with problems of unprecedented horror and severity over the past 10 years. ASEAN has never criticized any of Vietnam's policies but it does question the legality of the invasion and the present occupation of Kampuchea by an estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops. What is more disturbing are the frequent forays into the Thai territory made by these Vietnamese troops in search of Kampuchean nationalist guerrillas. The world has grown accustomed to hearing of the phrase dry season offensive which the Vietnamese mount annually against the three Kampuchean resistance groups at this time of the year.

Vietnam has very cleverly tried to divert attention from its aggression by allowing an American team into Hanoi to search for the remains of many U.S. servicemen killed in the Vietnam War that ended more than 12 years ago. All these developments only serve to pinpoint the need for Kampuchean leaders of all political complexions to give priority to the aspirations of their own people and ensure that they are not exploited by outside powers like Vietnam.

Malaysia sees the value in Prince Sihanouk's proposal.

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CSO: 4200/316

MALAYSIA

PAPER NOTES SITUATION OF COMMUNISTS ON THAI BORDER

BK271339 Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 14 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] Kuala Lumpur--Communist terrorists along the Malaysian-Thai border are now feeling restless following the plan by security forces of Malaysia and Thailand to carry out joint operations in the area beginning next year. This has caused the bands of communist terrorists to search for new areas besides planting more booby traps so the security forces do not detect their footprints.

Sources from a command of the Malaysian Armed Forces in the north of Malaysia disclosed today that the Intelligence Unit had detected signs that communist terrorists along the Malaysian-Thai border are getting jittery and are trying to penetrate into new areas such as in Pahang.

About 200 communist terrorists from the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) and about 1,500 southern Thailand communist terrorists are now arranging a common strategy to look for protection in new areas.

At the same time, the sources said, the CPM is using its radio broadcasts as an information service to all its members besides holding courses to be ready to face any possibility.

It is understood by UTUSAN that the restless situation is further aggravated by the leadership problem which exists in the Malaysian Communist Party (MCP), which is a merger of the Marxist-Leninist faction of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPMML) and the Revolutionary Faction of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPMRF). The MCP, which comprises 1,100 members, is said to be making efforts to compete with the power of the CPM which is pro-Chinese in various areas, especially in East Benteng.

The same source disclosed that leaders of communist terrorists are also facing problems in strategy for recruiting new cadres and getting food supplies. "They are also currently faced with problems in trying to convince their members, many of whom are beginning to have low spirits and are losing confidence in the future of the communist struggle in this country," the source said.

Communist terrorists along the Malaysia-Thai border are also said to be facing difficulties in getting weapons following stricter patrolling by the Malaysian and Thai security forces.

/12913
CSO: 4213/41

MALAYSIA

BOMBS FOUND IN DEAD MUSLIM LEADER'S HOUSE

HK261054 Hong Kong AFP in English 1041 GMT 26 Nov 85

[text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 26 (AFP)--Security officers have found 2 bombs in Kampong Memali in northern Malaysia where 18 people died last week when followers of a self-styled Moslem leader attacked police, police said.

A federal police official said the bombs were found yesterday hidden behind the house of self-styled religious teacher Ibrahim Mahmood. Three men were picked up for questioning after yesterday's find, raising the number of people detained in connection with the incident to 163, the official said.

Four hundred followers of Mr Ibrahim last Tuesday blocked police attempts to arrest him, resulting in bloody clashes involving the use of shotguns, bamboo spears, poison arrows and molotov cocktails. Twenty-nine policemen and civilians are in hospital, some with serious slash wounds.

Mr Ibrahim, also called "Ibrahim Libya" by the villagers because he had studied in Libya, died when police stormed the house near Kedah State's Baling town 432 kilometers (270 miles) north of here.

The official said that a 3 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew imposed on Baling District after Tuesday's clash was relaxed to 6 p.m.-5 a.m. during the weekend "because the situation is rapidly returning to normal and there is little tension."

The opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP) has asked Sultan Halim Shah of Kedah State to set up a commission of inquiry into the incident because the federal parliament had rejected a motion to debate the affair.

"Since the incident took place in Kedah and because religion is a state matter we urge the sultan to consider our proposal," press reports quoted state DAP chief George John as saying.

The Libyan People's Bureau has denied any links with Mr Ibrahim and criticized local newspapers for attempting to "tarnish the image and good name of Libya" by implying Libyan involvement.

Local officials said that Mr Ibrahim, a member of the fundamentalist Parti Islam Sa-Malaysia (PAS), had been preaching a deviationist brand of Islam to the villagers, some of whom had abandoned their families to be with the "guru" whom they considered their god and saviour.

/12766

CSO: 4200/316

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

NEW MALAYSIAN CHINESE ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT--Tan Koon Swan is the new president of Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA]. He defeated Dr Datuk Neo Yee Pan with a convincing majority of 1,906 votes in Kuala Lumpur. Tan Koon Swan polled 2,715 votes, while Neo Yee Pan received 809 votes. The 3,500 delegates at the General Assembly gave a solid mandate to Tan Koon Swan to lead the party till 1987. His faction also captured all top posts in the election. The new deputy president is the deputy minister of education, Datuk Dr Ling Liong Sik. The four vice presidents are Datuk Lee Kim Sai, Datuk Chan Siang Sun, Datuk Tan Peng Khoon, and Chan Kit Chee. [passage omitted] [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Nov 85 BK]/12766

PRC OFFICIALS TO MEET--Malaysian and Chinese officials will meet again by the first half of next year to foster closer cooperation in shipping. The cooperation will cover the use of each other's shipping [word indistinct]. A Wisma Putera [Foreign Ministry] statement says the meeting will be decided through diplomatic channels. Malaysian and Chinese officials will meet in Guangzhou early next year to exchange views within the framework of the agreement which was signed between Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Beijing on the 21st of this month. Meanwhile, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has left China at the end of a nine day official visit, during which he held talks with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao. Leading a 200-member delegation comprising largely of businessmen, the prime minister visited Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Nov 85 BK281505] /12913

PRESENT COMMUNIST STRENGTH VIEWED--Bentung--There are about 102 communists still active in the jungle of West Pahang, according to the Pahang State Security Officer Encik Mohamad Simin Mohd. [Mohamad] Noor. "They divide themselves into five groups and operate in the jungles of Raub, Bentung, Termerluh, and Cameron Highlands Districts," he said in his lecture entitled "Security" at a one day session organized by the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Bentung division, at Lurah Bilut Community Center, 19 kilometers from here. According to him, these communists are from the 10th Regiment, which is based in Weng Southern Thailand, and they come from Pahang, Kelantan, and Perak. He said, "Due to their failure to attain the people's support, they disbanded and some renamed their group as the Islamic Brotherhood Party of Malaya or PAPERI and there is the Malay Nationalists Revolutionary Party of Malaya." [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 6 Nov 85 p 17 BK] /12913

CSO: 4213/41

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

IRON GOLD RESERVES--Further drilling of the gold deposits at Porgera in PNC's Iupa Province, in a sub-zone separate from the main low-grade Waruwari deposit, which was found to have geological reserves of 59 million tonnes averaging 3.55 grams of gold and 14.4 grams of silver per tonne, has revealed much larger deposits. The sub-zone was estimated to contain about a million tonnes, averaging 35 grams of gold and about 55 grams of silver per tonne. Assays from 77 of the 89 extra holes drilled between April and September have increased the estimate to 1.7 million tonnes, averaging a very high grade of 40 grams of gold per tonne. There is no estimate for silver grades. Contained gold in the sub-zone, therefore, is estimated to be nearly 2.2 million ounces (68 tonnes), an increase of 94%. It is now estimated that the three elements of the total Porgera deposit contain more than 11.8 million ounces of gold (SSD/v4/24). The partners, three major Australian companies, Placer Development, Mount Isa Mines and Renison Goldfields, have already begun talks with the PNC Government, which has the right to a 10% interest in the project, on "matters of mutual concern for a potential project development". [Text] [Sydney THE SOUTH SEA DIGEST in English 1 Nov 85 p 3] /9274

CSO: 4200/276

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS ANALYZES SNAP ELECTION DECISION

HK180835 Quezon City VERITAS in English 10 Nov 85 p 14

[By Jimmy Vicente--passages within slantlines published in italics]

[Text] President Marcos' announcement of a "snap election" in January could play out a very dangerous little game if it were a bluff addressed to executors of United States policy, and even more dangerous if it weren't.

This assertion, of course, is based on the assumption that the more pragmatic high priests of the U.S. policy now see Marcos as an asset that is fast outliving its usefulness, and that they retain the will and the means--to intervene /strongly/ in the cause of change.

It's no secret that the U.S. has been putting Marcos under increasing pressure in recent years to institute critical reforms in the local economic, social and political environment.

It has been a long time now since Marcos stood as Lyndon B. Johnson's "right arm in Asia" back in the 60's.

It's a long way, too, from 1972 when there was a convergence of Marcos' interest in continued rule, and the continued security of American interests in the country in the face of spreading disorder, real or imagined.

In this decade, however, the stock of Marcos and the U.S. regard for his capacity to remain in control, have slid down in the Americans' scale of 1 to 10; and going into a steep dive with the Aquino assassination in 1983 and the expose of the hidden wealth this year.

Massive demonstrations against abuse of power, injustice, violation of human rights, widespread official graft and general economic suffering have failed to move the Marcos regime into adopting fundamental changes.

However, each time the U.S. escalates pressure for local reforms, the Marcos administration comes unhinged, and leaves one convinced that the Filipino people have long ceased being the audience of Mr Marcos.

One such escalation developed some time in late July this year when the Solarz committee in the U.S. Congress scaled down the military hardware portion of the aid-compensation package for the use of the military bases.

Congress deliberations on the matter also produced a "non-binding" resolution calculated to force Marcos to do justice on the Aquino case, hold free elections, etc.

Close on the heels of these moves came the exposes on the hidden wealth, the Amworld anomaly, and the planned diversion of the Aquino plane--moves widely suspected then as U.S.-inspired.

The moves obviously drew blood, judging from the anguished cries of protest from KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] quarters and the angry demands for the reexamination of the U.S. bases agreement.

August 2 this year saw the first announcement of a "snap election" as the papers carried a news story about top KBL leaders considering seeking a new mandate for the president within the year.

The following day, KBL leaders endorsed "early elections for president, vice president," with Noli Leonardo Perez justifying a "snap election" contemplated in November with the impeachment proceedings lodged against the president at the Batasan.

It's hard to believe that the "snap election" announcement did not carry the sanction of Mr Marcos. Neither was it easy to believe the rationale of Mr Perez since even the most sanguine proponents of the impeachment move admitted that it would never prosper.

Moreover, coming from Perez, the rationale represented an uncharacteristic sensitivity to an act that tended to cast aspersions on presidential rectitude in the handling of public affairs.

It will be noted that this 2 August "snap election" announcement came barely 10 days after the president--at the opening of the new session of the Batasan last 22 July--ruled out any "snap elections" this year.

Of course, there was that cute maneuver where the president said that the matter would be decided in a "month's time"; within which period a barangay "survey" conveniently indicated that all barangay leaders, and the people, were opposed to the idea.

Today, there's this other announcement of an early election made by the president himself. And it came barely a week after he ruled out such an event in a live interview on "Nightline," saying that people were opposed to such an idea and that he will serve out his term until 1987.

This time, Mr Marcos seems to have fewer reasons for a "snap election." He had to come up with a complicated rationale about needing a new mandate

similar to parliamentary systems where new elections are called due to loss of confidence in the government on some "fundamental issues."

He is showing firmness about it, too, despite people's "opposition to the idea," constitutional constraints, the inflationary pressures of election spending, etc., etc.

In both instances, it will be noticed that Mr Marcos announced early elections on very short notice, barely 60 days between the time of announcement and the actual elections--something, of course, that is perfectly legal under present laws.

Given the current situation, however, an unscheduled election on short notice will, undeniably, benefit only Mr Marcos in that it will severely abbreviate the preparation and campaign period of any opposition candidate who will run against him.

It will also clearly minimize the possibility of the opposition coming up with a bet who can so rally the entire nation behind him as to overcome the massive resources that Marcos is characteristically ready to use every election.

It would almost be a sure victory for Mr Marcos.

But why is it that if Mr Marcos is so ready to call an early presidential election in January on such short notice, why did he draw back from that November "snap election" he threatened to call last 27 August.

He had more reasons then, and there has not been any perceptible change in the local situation since.

The situation will make more sense if it is assumed that Marcos is "fully aware" now that the Americans no longer want him to stay in power any longer than he should.

Secondly, Mr Marcos may also be fully aware of indications that some official American quarters, in fact, would wish him to step down sooner than his term would allow him in office.

The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER issue of 15 September carried a story by Phil Bronstein that "Senior U.S. intelligence and diplomatic officers are contemplating a major policy shift to further distance the Reagan administration from the government of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos."

The report said that among measures discussed among these officers at the meeting held at the U.S. War College 1-3 August was the "leaving of a National Security Council report stating that U.S. policy was to seek the ouster of Marcos."

The "main challenge" according to an EXAMINER source, would be in changing the current perception that we support Marcos. The problem is that /he

knows where he stands with us/ but he has the Filipino people believing America wants to help him."

In a recent hearing of the U.S. Senate foreign relations Committee, Richard Armitage, assistant secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, and Charles Greenleaf, Jr, assistant administrator for Asia and the Middle East for the Agency for International Development, conceded some plus factors for the Marcos regime.

They mentioned some reform measures already in place in the military, in some sectors of the economy, and adequate compliance of the Marcos administration with some requirements of the International Monetary Fund.

Armitage and Wolfowitz, however, indicated that progress towards more substantial reforms "has been halted, uneven and painfully slow...time is of the essence and time is not being used very well...."

"Insurgency trends," they said "are still bad--very negative--barring dramatic reforms, dramatic changes, we could still face a situation of strategic stalemate in the next three to four years...."

"The committee members," an account of the hearing stated, "expressed deep frustration over Mr Marcos' intransigence and called for firmer U.S. action...."

Sen Alan Cranston (D-Calif) said: "We must do all we can to help bring about a swift transfer of power from Marcos to the largely democratic and still largely pro-American opposition."

"I am not sure we have many options left," said Sen John Kerry (D-Mass.).

The escalating U.S. pressure reached a crest with the recent visit of Sen Paul Saxton (Rep-Nevada) a personal emissary of Reagan, reportedly demanding specific and substantial reform measures presumably calculated to forestall further polarizations in the country.

His mission in the Philippines was subsequently widely reported in the U.S. as a "failure," despite polite claims to the contrary, here and in America.

It is almost certain that none of these has escaped the notice, or calculations, of Mr Marcos.

His health permitting, Mr Marcos may just want to serve out his term until 1987, although he doubtless wants to prepare the ground for an electoral victory of his anointed successor.

At the same time, he may also be painfully aware of a desire on the part of his former U.S. sponsors for him to step down much earlier to head off the possibility of a violent change in the country's leadership.⁴

In the light of all these, Mr Marcos' call for a "snap election" may just be a ploy with a dual purpose:

- 1) He merely wants to put up a brave front for the benefit of his Philippine and American audiences, and
- 2) He is telling U.S. policy executors: "get off my back and stop embarrassing me, otherwise I'll call an election on such short notice as would insure my victory...."

The trouble is that if the move is all a bluff, then Mr Marcos will be in for a worse time among his American audiences and become even more paranoid and repressive on his own countrymen.

If it's not, a victory of Marcos in January may well touch off a holocaust that nobody wants, and hasten the very tragedy that everyone would like to avert.

But bluff or not, policy executors of one interested ideology or another may get nervous enough to turn into executioners and throw the affairs of the country beyond the control of democratic Filipinos.

The constitution and the nation's well-being may not deter Mr Marcos from his course. And it's painfully ironic to realize that only the Americans can, and just might, do so.

/9274

CSO: 4200/274

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION ANALYZES ELECTION, URGES BOYCOTT

Examines Marcos' Motives

HK180755 Quezon City ANC PAWYACAG CULAYA in English 6 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Another Sham?"]

[Text] That bombshell about calling snap elections dropped by President Marcos Sunday night has not generated the expected enthusiasm among opposition leaders who have long been designing "fast-track" formulas, nor among Marcos critics in the United States who would have been happy to view it as a hope for democracy in this country.

Considering Mr Marcos' recent announcements and his political shrewdness in the past, it is not hard to see why.

First, the opposition has reason to feel Marcos is not that sincere in submitting himself to the popular will. And, as things are slowly beginning to unfold, it now appears that there is ground for their fears that in this electoral game, only his rules will prevail, notwithstanding all his assurances about clean polls.

That he had to make the announcement before an American audience, at a time when most Filipinos were sound asleep, makes his motives all the more suspect.

Consider this:

1. Mr Marcos will call for an election in January, but he will not resign his post as mandated by the constitution.
2. The presidential election will not be synchronized with the local polls, thus causing undue economic burdens on the financially ailed country.
3. The still fragmented opposition, which does not have the logistics yet, will only have 60 days to campaign.
4. All the necessary institutional and legislative safeguards for clean elections have not been put in place yet, and already, fears are rife that an

omnibus election code favoring only the ruling party will be rained down the Batasan's throat.

That Mr Marcos, who only recently told ABC News' Ted Koppel there is no reason to call off-season elections, made a sudden turnabout and announced in another ABC news program he would call snap polls, certainly should raise a lot of eyebrows about the real intent of the man.

How can it be that the man who has always boasted of his "covenant" with the people suddenly feels insecure enough to ask them to confirm his mandate in a haphazard election that would only entail huge costs but does not yet appear to be favorable to genuine democratic progress?

As always, Mr Marcos has thrown all his critics off balance, and it would not be surprising if, in the midst of all this melee, he still emerges the winner.

Yes, Mr Marcos, Filipinos want to be able to say what they really think about your overstaying. But they will not be stampeded into a sham election.

Boycott Posed as 'Sensible Alternative'

HK191500 (Quezon City ANG PAIRAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Good Option"]

[Text] A very sensible alternative seems to be gaining ground in opposition circles as doubts continue to be expressed by many sectors regarding the constitutionality of the supposed "post-dated" resignation of President Marcos. The boycott as an option is still a glint in the eye of the opposition, but it offers a most positive approach towards thwarting the deceitful ploy foisted upon the people by the Malacanang overstaying tenant to perpetuate himself in power.

Without attributing prejudice to Mr Marcos' opponents, even the most peripheral observer of the presidential moves would see the one-sidedness of the snap poll contest under present conditions. Ex-President Macapagal said the resignation "is only a promise to resign which has no efficacy" and therefore is violative of the Constitution which expressly stipulates a vacancy in the presidency. RP Tolentino, who practically put the so-called resignation to the microscope claimed "it is not a resignation, immediate or future, and it does not create a vacancy in the presidency even for one moment." The president's promise, he continued, "is a mere play on words, without legal effect."

It remains for Mr Pimentel to zero in on the most effective strategy to blunt the presidential sleight-of-hand. Since the snap election does not comply with constitutional requirements, his view is that the opposition should not close the door to an active boycott if the rules are not even.

Mr Pimentel should not have indulged the subjunctive mood in his observation. There is no doubt in the minds of a preponderant majority of Filipinos that Mr Marcos has made the rules uneven and nothing the Opposition--not to speak of the American masters--can do will make the ruler relax his strangle-hold on the future of this nation and give it a break. An active boycott is the only decent thing left for the opposition and the people, short of an armed upheaval which at this state of the nation's life we are not prepared to advocate. But Mr Marcos is making the whole snap election exercise look silly and childish with the conditions he had imposed. Perhaps we could play his game by not biting his bait to make the whole rigmarole look just as silly and childish as he would like it to be.

Only a nationwide boycott can assure this.

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CSO: 4200/274

PHILIPPINES

BAYAN SPOKESMAN ON COOPERATION WITH MODERATES IN ELECTION

HK170610 Hong Kong AFP in English 0559 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, 17 Nov (AFP)--Radical Filipino nationalists have closed ranks with the moderate opposition to take on President Ferdinand Marcos in a snap presidential election set for February, their spokesman said today.

The militant alliance Bayan [New Nationalist Alliance] agreed at a closed-door meeting yesterday to "actively participate and maintain open lines" with moderates in the selection of an opposition standard bearer, group spokesman Jose Virgilio Bautista said.

Bayan led an unsuccessful boycott campaign in last year's general elections in which the moderate opposition surprisingly won a third of the National Assembly seats.

Mr Bautista, however, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the alliance had agreed to press for the resignation of Mr Marcos before the election campaign--one of their nine demands before taking part in the ballot.

Mr Marcos has refused to resign--as required by the Constitution--before the poll, and said he will do so after the winner had assumed office.

Mr Bautista hinted that they might still boycott the elections as they did last year, saying the early election was "an attempt to divert the people's attention and the course of the militant protest movement."

"But under fluid circumstances we are not going to make a decision yet," the Bayan spokesman said. "There is nothing definite whether the election will push through or not," he added.

Mr Bautista said Bayan had boycotted the 1984 parliamentary polls last year and the 1981 presidential election together with the moderates, because "there can be no honest elections under the Marcos dictatorship."

Mr Marcos indicated last week in a campaign swing in the central city of Cebu that the poll, earlier set for 17 January, would be put back to 7 February to accommodate his rivals' demands for a postponement.

The radicals' stand was essentially the same as those demanded by 12 opposition parties in a unity conference last week. They said they would only take part in a "constitutional, fair and clean" vote.

Dayan also called on Mr Marcos to release more than 700 political prisoners in the country if he was "sincere in restoring the country's democracy."

The government denies there are political prisoners, calling them "public order violators."

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CSO: 4200/274

PHILIPPINES

LEYTE MEMBER SINDS IMEE MARCOS KB ELECTION PROTEST

Iacholan City EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL in English 2-8 Sep 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A KB executive committee member of Carigara, Leyte, has referred their complaint filed on the reportedly anomalous conduct of the KB federation elections to the KB national chairman Imee Marcos Manotoc in a letter last Sept. 2.

KB executive officer Cleofe G. Obaob, in her letter, asked the intervention of Imee Marcos Manotoc and for the KB national official to look into the allegations of a "rigged-up" election of Ramir Calimaque as municipal federation president of Carigara.

Miss Obaob also petitioned for the declaration of the KB election in Carigara as null and void, and that a new election be called in accordance with "the mandatory provisions of the KB General Election Guidelines."

Obaob, together with the majority of the members of the KB municipal

committee of Carigara, have filed a complaint last July 29, 1985, questioning the reported anomalous KB election procedures in Carigara. The complaint was filed with the Regional Manager Rolando G. Hidalgo of the KB regional office and with the Leyte provincial KB president Richard Young.

No action was known to have been taken on the complaint filed by either of the two KB regional and provincial official up to this writing.

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CSO: 4200/329

PHILIPPINES

LEYTE PAIRER HITS GOVERNMENT CREDIBILITY

Tacloban City EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL in English 2-8 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Ted Marcos in "The View From Tacloban" column: "The Reverse Is True"]

[Text]

There is a current *witty* observation going around business circles locally which deals on the state of credibility of current pronouncements of the government and its ministers, and the general credibility of our institutions.

It goes like this: A businessman from Manila calling long distance his business associate in Tacloban on some deals and advising the local businessman to stock-up on some items which would be in short supply soon. But the local businessman pointed out that in the big national newspapers, there are a series of announcements on the availability or surplus of the items mentioned.

You know the advise of the Manila businessman to his local counterpart? Whatever is announced prominently in the newspapers as in abundance, there is really none available, or its supplies are limited, he said. So, he went on to say, whatever is mentioned persistently as plenty or available, the reverse is supposed to be true.

Like, it is announced that flour or rice is bursting in government ware-

houses, there is really a serious supply problem. If it is announced that a government agency has plenty of funds to procure rice and corn-the agency is really buying only nominally since there is a shortage of funds. Or the BIR drum-beating that it has upped its collections tremendously (interpretation - there is no money available in the treasury; etcetera and so forth, on a hosts of other things) the cynical Manila businessman pointedly lectured his partner.

Now you know the reasons why the information programs of Minister Gregorio Cendaña's OMA office are a disaster. They have instead, the critics insist, impaired the government's credibility almost beyond repair.

A corollary observation to what was stated above on what is happening in the actual world is in the matter of government reports being prepared by officials and government agents in the field.

This current state of things has come to pass that whenever the govern-

ment's fieldmen file reports on the actual true status of government programs and projects, they are not believed by those in the higher rungs of authority. Maybe the truth hurts and those in the upper reaches of responsibility wish to bury their heads, either in fantasy, or *shame* at last perhaps?

It is pointed out by government workers who have grown cynical to what the current going-ons in their agencies that they find it necessary oftentimes to lard their reports liberally with outright untruths and distortions, exaggerations and manufactured data to suit the thinking and expectations of their bosses, in order for their reports to be accepted and to be "believed" in.

Have our government institutions sunk this low?

The CHDF recruitment program of the military, it must be bluntly stated, is seen by many as a very *cheap* empire-building scheme or ploy of those with mostly militarist minds and who think our country's problems can be reduced mostly to mili-

tarist solutions.

How else can these seriously-thinking men conclude otherwise with the way the present CHDF program is generally pursued? Instead of beefing-up local police forces with qualified and responsible manpower, a CHDF member of dubious background is recruited in lieu to keep the peace. The prospective CHDF man is not even asked to produce the numerous and necessary clearances required of even a lowly government clerk before he is appointed. All he needs is the OK of his partisan mayor before he is issued a high-powered firearm which he oftentimes uses to menace his own community. And usually the Mayor obliges and recommends his own "thugs" and "goons" to the force.

Just because of the relatively cheaper cost of maintaining a CHDF force rather than a highly-trained and responsible local police force, it is argued effectively by those who have vested interests in this ticking-time bomb program.

PHILIPPINES

DOCTORS CAUGHT BETWEEN DECREE, OATHS IN COUNTERINSURGENCY

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 19-25 Nov 85 p 9

[Article by Nora Gamolo: "Decree Using Doctors in Counterinsurgency?"]

[Text]

"Aside from my medical practice and my occasional free weekend clinics with the Quezon Medical Society and other civic organizations, I had referrals of torture victims every now and then. The political detainees were part of my regular patients. I became part of the fact-finding team in Gen. Luna, Quezon. There was no turning back at this point. I was committed to the defense of human rights violations (sic)."

With these words, Dr. Josephine Rances Tan, a medical doctor, recalled her activities prior to her arrest by virtue of a PDA in a written interview with a group of colleagues. For Dr. Tan and other similarly committed doctors and health practitioners, medical assistance to beleaguered persons, regardless of creed or political predisposition is in keeping with their professional oath. But to the military, these activities would give rise to suspicions of alleged subversive activity or any other political crime, as indeed is happening to Dr. Tan.

Dr. Tan and eight provincemates were arrested in Lucena, Quezon on Sept. 6 by virtue of a PDA for alleged violation of PD 1635. In their first hearing for the petition for habeas corpus filed by their kin, a question arose as to whether there is a systematic and organized move to deter medical and health practitioners from extending aid to those accused of subversion, rebellion and other political crimes. In the said hearing, spokesmen for the government, including Solicitor

General Estelito Mendoza, remarked that the government is bent on cutting off all forms of assistance to rebel groups, including medical aid.

Observers from the medical and health sectors were quick to point out that extending medical assistance to rebels is part of their professional commitment and need not be political. But there are other considerations that give these concerned medical practitioners

For one, the still unnamed cases of Bobby de la Paz and Johnny Escobar, both medical doctors who opted to serve in the rural areas, continue to haunt their professional colleagues.

For another, the case of Venerando and Mercedes Atupan, also medical doctors from Nasipit, Agusan del Norte, is a living reminder to those who would dare give assistance to suspected rebels in whatever form. The Atupans allegedly used the Nasipit Emergency Hospital, of which Dr. Mercedes Atupan is the director, as sanctuary of subversive elements and allowed their car to be used by members of the New People's Army.

At present, Dr. Venerando Atupan is under house arrest after being issued a PDA. His wife, Dr. Mercedes Atupan, and Mrs. Tufencia Hines, former cashier of the Nasipit Emergency Hospital, are still at large with PDAs hanging over their heads. The three are still being charged of subversion and illegal possession of firearms. Immediately before the issuance of their PDAs, Dr. Mercedes Atupan was removed from her directorial post and transferred to the Provincial Health Office.

There is no law that manifestly bans medicals from granting medical assistance to suspected rebels. But PD 163, which orders doctors and medical professionals to report to the Philippine Constabulary cases of mutilations, wounds and loss

serious physical injuries, the administration of numerous substances and beverages and similar injuries such as gunshot wounds, is deemed as a travesty of medical professional's code of confidentiality. While the decree, issued on April 3, 1973, purportedly serves to monitor the incidence of common crimes, concerned doctors see it as an attempt to ensure the services of the medical professionals in counterinsurgency intelligence work.

The decree also orders that the concerned medical practitioner's report shall indicate, whenever practicable, the name, age, address and nearest of kin of the patient; the nature and probable cause of the injury, the approximate date, time and place where the injury was sustained; the time, date and nature of treatment and the physical diagnosis and/or disposition of the patient.

Any violation of the decree and the rules and regulations which shall be promulgated by health and defense authorities in accordance with the decree, with malicious intent and gross negligence, would make the violator suffer imprisonment for not more than one nor less than three years and/or a fine of not less than 1,000 nor more than 3,000 pesos as a military tribunal may direct.

In addition, the government license or permit of the attending physician to practice his profession shall be cancelled by the Civil Service Commission after the sentence imposed by the military tribunal has become final and executory.

At a 1983 conference forum on Medicine and the Law held in Davao City, Col. Enrique Tacanilao of the RLCOM XI Judge Advocate General's Office said that the government policy regarding the issue is *dua lex, sed lex* — the law is harsh, but it is the law. And the military is supposed to enforce it.

Critics of PD 169 point out that the decree violates the Geneva Convention of 1949 which the country ratified and which states that in the event of armed hostilities, "everything which serves for the wounded and the sick, in their interests, be respected and protected, namely personnel, establishments, vehicles and medical supplies, belonging either to the military medical services,

the National Red Cross or other relief societies. Casualties may not be prevented from giving care and shelter to the wounded and the sick, wherever they may be and shall not be penalized for doing so. They must, on the contrary, be aided, in this work."

According to Dr. Sylvia de la Paz, executive secretary of the Medical Action Group which renders free medical services to political detainees and other undeserved sectors, the decree, aside from violating the Geneva Convention of 1949, violates the basic principles of the patient's right to life and the physician's right and privilege to render service. "The objective of the decree is to finish off the patient, who is a suspected rebel," says Dr. De la Paz.

No petition has been lodged before the Supreme Court questioning the constitutionality of the civil decree, nor do concerned organizations like the Medical Action Group and the Health Alliance for Democracy discussed any possible action to have the decree repealed. Dr. De la Paz gives a personal observation: "If we really want to stir public opinion, there are other issues we can be concerned with."

Dr. De la Paz, however, noted that there appears to be a "circumvention" of the decree. There has not been any physician charged with violation of PD 169. But there have been various reported cases of doctors and paramedics harassed for having discharged services to suspected rebels. At the extreme end are the salivings of Bobby de la Paz, Sylvia's husband in 1982, and Johnny Escandor in 1983. The luckier ones, like Dr. Ian and the Atupans, have to answer charges of subversion in open court and suffer deprivation of liberty even before final conviction. Another doctor, Aurora Parong, was arrested and detained in 1983 by virtue of a PCO and later released on humanitarian grounds. She, however, is still facing charges of inciting to rebellion and like the Atupans, illegal possession of firearms. Conviction for these charges would mean graver penalties for the offender.

Meanwhile, will the cases of Dr. Josephine Rancet Ian, Aurora Parong and the Atupans be mute testimony to the increasing regimentation of the medical and health professions?

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CSO: 4200/329

PHILIPPINES

REACTION TO NUC CHAIRMAN RESIGNATION

Opposition Meeting Scheduled

HK181110 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Former Senator Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo who has taken over as chairman of the National Unification Committee (NUC) has scheduled a meeting of opposition groups tomorrow which will ask Cecilia Munoz-Palma to reconsider her resignation. At a news conference today, opposition leaders said that Mrs Palma's resignation could split the NUC and might possibly result in the fielding of two candidates against President Marcos. These candidates would be Salvador Laurel and Corazon Aquino.

Three-Corner Race Analyzed

HK190751 Hong Kong AFP in English 0733 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, 19 Nov (AFP)--A three-cornered race for the presidency loomed today as the opposition split wide open, analysts said.

Ex-Senator Salvador Laurel already has dug in as standard bearer of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO). At his 57th birthday dinner last night, his followers cheered him as the nation's "next president."

Almost at the same time, a new opposition combine endorsed Corazon Aquino, widow of murdered opposition leader Benigno Aquino. Mrs Aquino has yet to formally declare her candidacy.

The possibility also loomed that if Mrs Aquino--who has steadfastly advocated opposition unity and the fielding of a single candidate--should decline, the new combine would field ex-Senator Jovito Salonga.

Mr Salonga heads one of two wings of the splintered Liberal Party, the other headed by M. P. Eva Estrada Kalaw, herself a presidential aspirant, who topped the national assembly elections last year in Manila.

The split occurred last weekend when ex-Supreme Court Justice Cecilia Munoz Palma resigned as head NP of the National Unification Committee (NUC), after a heated altercation with Mr Laurel on intra-party matters.

The NUC was charged with setting up the mechanism for choosing the combined opposition's presidential candidate. With Mrs Palma's resignation, strong doubts were expressed that the NUC could survive.

The opposition split played right into the hands of President Marcos since he no longer had to win a majority but just a plurality of the votes in a three-cornered race, analysts said.

Opposition leaders were also split on whether President Marcos, 68, would actually stage the elections 7 February or was bluffing by raising a trial balloon to test U.S. and local opposition reaction.

U.S. reaction has been exceptionally critical with the U.S. Congress passing a unanimous bipartisan resolution stating its military and economic aid to the Philippines would cease if the polls were "manifestly rigged."

The opposition has set forth a number of conditions for participation, the principal one being that Mr Marcos has to resign as mandated by the Constitution so he can run for another six-year term.

Other conditions have to do with revamping or cleaning up the watchdog Commission on Elections (Comelec), widely denounced here and abroad as an alleged government tool, and setting up a citizen's body to police the polls.

Sources close to Mr Laurel told the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that only the UNIDO has the capability to engage Mr Marcos in "hand-to-hand presidential combat" and rouse the electorate to defend the ballot "with their lives."

They scorned some of the people endorsing Mrs Aquino as "political has-beens and do-gooders" who counted for little in grass-roots politics but who now "want to ride Mrs Aquino's coattails."

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CSO: 4200/275

PHILIPPINES

FILIPINO REFUGEES IN PALAWAN VIEWED

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 19-25 Nov 85 pp 13, 15

[Article by Richie Benavides]

[Text]

After the fall of the Americans in Vietnam, the fallen Vietnamese powers and power-brokers set sail for the high seas and came to be known as the "boat people." From Vietnam to the Philippines was a mere three-day journey, if the trip was not plundered by pirates, or thrown off-course by a quirky typhoon.

At one point, 25,000 such refugees swelled the population of Palawan but they were confined in a space by the airport allocated by the Philippine government to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR). Today there are no more than 2,000 boat people, and their junks have come in trickles. The boat people's needs are subsidized by the UNHCR which allocates a certain amount for food and sustenance.

The Vietnamese boat people live a fairly peaceful and contented life in this space that they have called their halfway house. There is a joint effort by the government, represented by the Western Command (WES-

COM) and the United Nations, to see to their needs.

But charity should begin at home, because there are Filipino refugees in Palawan, and since they often arrive by the boatloads, they are our very own boat people, too. These are the displaced homeless victims of the countryside war zones; the fishermen of Samar, the squatters of Aklan in Davao, the Chico Dam evacuees from Kalinga-Apayao and Mt. Province, the landless victim or tenant of Pangasinan, the massacre survivors of Cotabato, Zamboanga and Abra, the starvation refugees of Negros, or the plain simple farmer from Bulacan who cannot understand this war.

Not much government attention is being given these dispossessed refugees because no one in government dares to admit that there indeed is a "war zone" outside of Malacanang. There were three noticeable migratory waves in post-war Palawan. In the 50s, the Narra Resettlement project was opened. In the 60s, there was a mining boom of sorts. In the 80s, specially in the post-Aquino 1983, there was an upsurge of Palawan immigration.

"There is a new wave of settlers today," says Commodore Aparri, head of the unified Western Command (WESCOM). "And this could cause a serious upset to the ideal ecologic

**A TALE OF TWO PLAY-
GROUNDS: VIETNAMESE**

boat people play on real swings and playground equipment, compliments of the UNHCR and the "humane compassionate society". REAL Filipino refugee-children wallow in the pool under their homes, trip over loose gangplanks, merge with the sewage of their households refuse, courtesy of sheer government neglect. Photo by: Richie Benavides

balance already existing in Palawan. In fact, Urusa Island, which used to be for the birds, has been taken over by people, that's why we have a sign there that says "Beware of Humans". In anticipation of things to come, the WISCOM has just brought to life its first batch of Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF).

So far, the military's WHAM campaign has brought a zero-insurgency situation in Palawan. WHAM means Winning Hearts and Minds. "But it is not just the efforts of the military that brought about this peace," said a staffer from the Mayor's Office in Puerto Princesa. "The people have to be credited for behaving themselves. Besides, it is difficult for insurgency to thrive if people have not known what it means to be discontented."

It is difficult to comprehend the hunger of Negros or the struggle in the Cordilleras and in Mindanao when one is in placid Palawan. This is about the only place in the Philippines where it is still safe to go out after the sun has set. In fact, its fresh fish market operates way beyond seven in the evening, and people play out in the streets or converse in parks well into the night. There is a practically zero crime rate in Palawan, and one wonders if they have a police force at all. It is that kind of peaceful.

The bounties of Palawan are open to everyone: even the Vietnamese are recipients of these bounties. There were barely 2,801 tourists in 1984, but for the first half of the year, the fifth largest island province

checked up on its standards. Palawan will become a more tourist destination in Puerto Princesa. Cebu have become a thieves have a way of smelling out the defenseless and the dollar-bearers.

Palawan has lived up to its reputation as refugee center. First it was the Vietnamese loners, and then the Filipino victims. Currently, it is the refuge of world travelers who only want a clean coastline beach, unimaginable marine life, and cheap hostels. The living is cheap in Palawan, even the fish die of old age.

For a province that supplies 60% of national fish requirements, and which is so generous and welcoming to the use of its resources, the government should give more attention to this western frontier. Where there are roads, and there are but a few, they are bad. Water is still a great problem, an incredible phenomenon for a province that gushes waterfalls and has an underground river that snakes into a cavernous tunnel eight kilometers long. Electricity is P4.90 per kilowatt-hour. And only an entrepreneur of the caliber of Danding Copangco can afford a telephone.

"When the KBL was in power here, Palawan was the land of promise. Today, it is the land of promises," said a local wag.

Whatever that means, it can only be the doom of Palawan, or ultimately spell its emergence as a premier province of the Philippines. Palawan is the last open laboratory of the still-being-searched-for Philippine experiment - a province that is ecologically balanced at the same time economically sound and viable. If Palawan falls, the last frontier will have been lost.

PHILIPPINES

EDITOR ON DEATH THREATS, LAX CONSTITUTION ENFORCEMENT

Tacloban City EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL in English 2-8 Sep 85 pp 1, 5

[Speech by Roger Flaviano, publisher-editor of the Davao City daily PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM, delivered at the "Conference on the State of the Philippine Media," sponsored by the National Press Club, 31 Aug 85, location unknown: "The Provincial Journalist--A Vanishing Species"]

[Text]

It is ironic that I have been asked to speak on provincial journalists as a vanishing species at a time when my name has just recently appeared in a death list one nine media practitioners. I was number one in the lineup of the so-called magnificent nine and was therefore officially installed "president."

Allow me to narrate how the infamous death list came about with the hope that you can share with me your individual assessment to determine which of the two opposing armed forces in our embattled city is in a hurry to put an end to the exercise of press freedom.

The death list was stumbled upon by a radio reporter in a week-old blotter of the Police District Command in Tugbok, about 20 kilometers southwest of Davao city proper, the seat of the PC-INP Metro District Command or Davao Metrodiscom.

The police blotter record showed that the death list was recovered from the pocket of a dissident killed in an encounter with a police patrol force.

When the information of the alleged death list of nine newsmen reached us, we decided to publish it in our newspaper, the People's Daily Forum, instead of keeping it off the press. We also decided to consult the Metrodiscom about the list.

The death list, which became a running story in the local media, drew a reaction from the City Council of Davao City which readily called for an investigation of the incident in an executive session with the Metrodiscom. The investigation was spearheaded by a city councilor who is at the same time a practicing medianman and whose name also was included in the death list.

Sad to say, the Metrodiscom failed to authenticate the document as belonging to the New People's Army. On top of that, the NPA partisan

sent a press release strongly denying authorship of the death list.

The military then issued a press release refuting the published document of the NPA, branding it as a sinister plot to assassinate medianmen and then blame the killings on the military.

Until now, as in case of the alarming and lengthening list of unsolved killings in Davao city, the author of that death list has not been traced or solved.

Meanwhile, this and other death threats remain hanging over the heads of provincial medianmen like the proverbial Sword of Damocles, particularly in our city and the entire Region XI. We, whose names appeared in the death list, however, are not terrorized or fearful of what will happen to us while performing our tasks as newsmen.

Davao City and the entire region XI has been classified by the military as the laboratory of the communist insurgents and consequently the laboratory of the government's counter insurgency mea-

tures. The insurgency and counterinsurgency operations are largely fought in the area of propaganda, thus the opposing forces try to coerce the local median to air their respective views.

We, however, shun the thought of abandoning the tenets of journalism to accommodate the bias and self-serving ideas of any quarter simply for the preservation of our individual selves.

We have mustered enough courage to man the ramparts of battle, to assert the power of the fourth estate because we believe that if our city or the whole of our region is a laboratory of conflicting ideologies, it is also the laboratory for press freedom and democracy.

The perils confronting the practitioners of journalists in our beleaguered city and region, I believe, are also encountered by practicing journalists in all provinces in the country today. Provincial journalism is indeed an endangered but not necessarily a vanishing profession. Day after day, our casualties in the provinces continue to increase, offerings to the altar of press freedom.

The existence of newsmen and of journalism in the provinces is threatened by several factors. First, we are financially strangled by the flight of capital outside of our region. There is a dearth of advertisements and we are frustrated by the lack of government policies aimed at distributing to the provinces private advertisements which are today concentrated in the thick pages of the Metropolitan newspapers. We are often times looked down upon by our cousins in the Metropolitan area who are thriving comfortably and are safely ensconced in a

milieu where they have ready access to centers of influence and where their grievances can be easily heard and redressed. Despite our infirmities, however, we in the provincial press will continue to be the vanguard of press freedom.

There is profound truth in the observation that the degree of enforcement of constitutional rights wanes the farther one goes from the so-called bulwark of the constitution which is in Metro Manila. Those who are near the bulwark of the constitution have infrastructure for the enforcement of constitutional rights, including press freedom.

The distance of Davao City from Metro Manila is considerable and the diminishing degree of the enforcement of constitutional rights and the distance from the centers of influence to redress influence, much greater.

In general provincial journalism has to function within a culture where the grace of tolerance of opposing views may be very much less than in Manila and where the threshold of pain of the objects of criticism are considerably lower than in a highly urbanized setting.

The risks that face provincial journalism are directly related to its ability to inflict injury in a traditional milieu where an attack against public servants and officials is immediately construed as an infliction of personal injury not only to the good name of the person but of his family - an infliction which must be quickly redressed through an act of violence.

Unfortunately, in our embattled city and region, there is a convenient scapegoat on whom to blame acts of violence. In closing, may I reiterate that provincial journalists may be an endangered species but not necessarily a vanishing species.

We cannot abandon our fight for press freedom without endangering the very freedom you, in the Metropolitan area, are enjoying. It is an open secret that the strategy of the enemies of freedom and democracy is to first control the provinces and then strangle the national capital.

In this regard, as an accepted leader of the practitioners of journalism in our city and region, may I appeal for the representations of the National Press Club, through its officers led by Tony Nerva, with the powers that be, to work for means to extend to the provincial press and its practitioners the mechanisms for ready redress of grievances and the infrastructures for enforcement of the constitution as well as some of the economic advantages enjoyed by their big cousins in the Metropolitan area.

We reject in unequivocal

terms the plan of the government to arm journalism practitioners. This will reduce us to the level of the CHDF militia corps beholden to military officers. We rely on faith, on the efficiency of the law to protect the rights and lives of men in a democratic institution, on the invincibility of men who uphold a noble cause. The threat to our existence by the Communist insurgents is more imagined than real. The advent of our liquidation as intellectuals under the aegis of democracy will perhaps come, but only during the Communist takeover. We in the provinces are more apprehensive of those who tend to concentrate the power of the government in their hands, simply because the elected officials have abdicated their constitutional prerogative to the military. The military has, therefore, become the epitome of the government in our City and Region even when our City Mayor has reportedly been commissioned as lieutenant colonel of the Armed Forces.

Thank you for bearing with me.

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PHILIPPINES

AQUINO CASE PETITION REVIEWED, SIGNERS LISTED

HK191404 Quezon City VERITAS in English 17 Nov 85 p 3

[By Rina Jimenez David and Barbara Mae Dacanay]

[Text] Do the Filipino people have the right to due process in the same manner as Gen Fabian C. Ver and his co-accused in the Aquino-Galman murder case? This is the fundamental question put before the Supreme Court by a group of concerned citizens in a petition for mistrial filed before the High Court last Monday.

Aside from seeking a mistrial in the ongoing Sandiganbayan proceedings, the petitioners also asked the High Court to order a re-trial "before an impartial tribunal by an unbiased prosecutor," and requested that a temporary restraining order immediately issued preventing the Sandiganbayan from rendering a decision on the merits of the case.

The petitioners and the Filipino people "shall suffer grave and irreparable damage and injury," the petition said, if the Sandiganbayan is allowed to render a decision on the case because the decision will be based on incomplete evidence, resulting in "failure and mockery of justice in this country that would adversely affect the credibility of our legal system in the international community."

The petitioners were led by Saturnina and Reynaldo Galman mother and son, respectively, of accused Aquino assassin Rolando Galman. The other signatories include a Roman Catholic bishop, members of parliament, former Supreme Court justices and several prominent businessmen, educators, lawyers, and economists. MP Marcelo Fernan, Lupino Lazaro and Arturo M. de Castro are the counsel for petitioners.

The real party in interest in the double murder case, the petitioners said, are the people at large, who have the right to an independent and impartial tribunal "capable of rendering decisions without fear or favor" and an independent and impartial prosecution "that seeks to present all the evidence that may be made available under all the means provided by the law of the land."

Both the Sandiganbayan and the Tanodbayan failed to meet this requirement the petitioners contend, "grossly violating the cardinal requirements of

due process and resulting in a miscarriage and failure of justice."

Proceedings at the Sandiganbayan are "patently null and void," they said, because: One, the Sandiganbayan, which acted as prosecutor in the case, was biased and partial in favor of the accused, and did not exert "sincere and genuine" efforts to present all evidence available, refusing to present vital and important testimonial and documentary evidence for the prosecution; and two, the Sandiganbayan justices acted with "manifest bias, prejudice and partiality in favor of the accused."

The petitioners cited several grounds for a review by the Supreme Court of the anti-graft court's handling of the Aquino-Galeano trial.

Lawyer Saul Gonzales, who had taken active part in both the fact-finding Board investigation and the Sandiganbayan trial, said "the probability is very strong that the petition will be thrown out." But he added that the Court might not be so arbitrary "considering the importance of the case and the personalities of those who signed the petition."

The central issue now before the Supreme Court, Gonzales said, is whether "the people of the Philippines, more than the accused, should have a right to due process. The principle is this: The accused are entitled to a fair trial. But the people are also entitled to see to it that justice is done."

If the petition for a writ of habeas corpus ("a writ of habeas corpus") is not thrown out by the Supreme Court, it could derail the proceedings of the Sandiganbayan for 90 days, said the lawyer. "The moment the Supreme Court gives due course to the petition, the case at the Sandiganbayan cannot be decided upon. That is basically the strength of this petition."

"The moment the Supreme Court gives due course to the petition the Sandiganbayan has already lost its right to decide the case. If the Sandiganbayan decides on the case while the petition is pending at the Supreme Court, it will look scandalous."

The 29 other signatories of the petition are: Bishop Felix Perez of Cavite; NPA Marcelo B. Fernan, Cecilia Munoz Palma and Augusto Sanchez; former Supreme Court justices Jose B. L. Reyes and Jose F. Mendoza; Ateneo University President Joaquin G. Bernas, De La Salle University President Bro. Andrew Gonzalez, St. Scholastica's College President Sr. Delphine Bernas, OSB; former UP presidents Salvador P. Lopez and Emmanuel V. Goriano; retired Chief of Staff Gen. Jesus Vargas; lawyers Ricardo J. Romulo, Mary Concepcion Santista, Jose G. Laureta, Francisco Chavez, and Enrique Syquia; businessman Jafar V. Osgin; Santiago Dualao, Jr., Francis Garchitorena, Virginia A. Jayme, Gloria E. Parasba, Jr., Jose E. Romero Jr., Ramon del Rosario, Jr., and David Syquia; economist Bernardo N. Villegas and Solita Collas Romulo; and concerned women Maria Feria and Sr. Christine Tan, RLS.

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PHILIPPINES

MALAYA EDITORIAL LINKS MURDER OF MARCOS' DOCTOR TO PSC

HK130427 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Baccay Killing"]

[Text] An American daily, THE PITTSBURGH PRESS, has come out with the expose that the late Dr Potenciano Baccay, kidney specialist who had attended to President Marcos, had leaked the secret information on Mr Marcos' irreversible ailment, lupus erythematosus.

The newspaper report, published in today's MALAYA on page one, quoted Dr Baccay as having said that President Marcos had two kidney transplants in 1933 and 1934 and that the surgery had been performed by American kidney specialists.

Furthermore, the newspaper story stated that the president's kidney disease is too far gone that he is given only a 50 percent chance to survive through 1987.

This story duplicates an earlier report in the WASHINGTON POST that Mr Marcos has only from six months to one year to live.

We tie the two news reports (PITTSBURGH PRESS and WASHINGTON POST) to the mysterious slaying of Dr Baccay last 2 November.

It is now clear that the killing was not a simple case of robbery with homicide as the police had intimated. When one considers the undue interest in the matter of Malacanang's Presidential Security Command, the news blackout on the event in the crony press and in the government's television Channel 4, and the puzzling and inexplicable silence of the doctor's family about what had happened to their father--then one is led to surmise that Dr Baccay had been silenced as an act of brutal reprisal and to prevent him from further revealing other details of Marcos incurable sickness and his two surgeries.

As the saying goes, dead men tell no tales.

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CSO: 4260/274

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS PHOTO OF 'ANTI-CLERGY' POSTER

Quezon City ANG PALAYACANG MALAYA in English 4 Nov 85 p 9

[Text]



ANTI-CLERGY - Posters on street posts reflect a different type of attitude the poster posters claim now prevail in the island of Negros. A lot of these posters, however, has been torn down by irate residents in Bacolod City. (PN photo by Rey Himongala)

[Poster reads: I will not go to any church that preaches revolution. I will not contribute to any church that preaches hate and revolution.]

PLEDGE

We will support priests who preach love and peace.]

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CSO: 4200/281

PHILIPPINES

ETHNIC TRIBES PROTEST LANDGRABBING

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 19-25 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Romy Tangbawan: "Tribals Losing Land Due To Government Neglect"]

[Text]

"Land, our lost heritage! How do we regain it?"

Such is the question that confronts the so-called ethnic communities of this country whose lands, they claim, have been wrestled from them by local and foreign political and economic powers.

Ethnic communities, including the Muslims, constitute only 15 per cent of the total Filipino population, but they represent about 80 per cent of the total number of ethnic groups in the country, according to Prof. Ponciano Benaigen of the Anthropological Association of the Philippines (UGAT).

Non-Muslim tribal Filipinos number approximately 3.5 million and these are scattered all over the country, living mainly in mountain areas.

The life story of the tribal Filipino is of an unending struggle against "aggressors" traced back to the Spanish regime. The ancestry of tribal Filipinos differs with that of non-tribals, says the Episcopal Commission of Tribal Filipinos (ECTF), in that the former descended from indigenous fathers who refused subjugation by foreign colonial powers, while the latter descended from "indigenous fathers who belonged to the conquered majority subjected to colonial subjugation."

The Spanish and American conquerors are long gone, yet the so-called minorities are still struggling for self-determination, ironically against their brother Filipinos.

During the Second Consultative Assembly of Minority Peoples (CAMP II) held recently in Manila, several tribal groups presented similar

problems, the most common of which is the land grabbing of their ancestral lands.

CAMP II, sponsored by the Manila-based Turyan ng Alyansa ng Bayan Alyansa Katutubo (TABAK), was composed of some 70 representatives of the Moros and Lumads of Mindanao; Igorots of Cordillera; Negritos, Tumbaga and Remontados of Sierra Madre; Manoboans of Mindoro; Aetas of Zambales and Pampanga; Agtas of Ilocos; and other ethnic groups.

CAMP II is a continuation of CAMP I held in 1981 to forge unity among tribal Filipinos in their struggle for "their just and inalienable rights to life, the defense of their ancestral lands, protection of their environment, preservation of their indigenous cultures, and above all, self-determination."

In a past declaration signed by the groups, they reiterated their opposition to the "grabbing of our lands, exploitation and plunder of our human and natural resources, commercialization and destruction of our culture, and the atrocious attacks against our people, as perpetrated by the collusion of multinational corporations, local big business, the government and military."

Said the Cordillera Peoples Association (CPA), "we are threatened with the loss of the very essence of our identity as a people, our ancestral land." They said that by means of unjust land laws, direct landgrabbing and so-called development projects, the state has attempted to dismember their territorial base, relegating them to the status of squatters in their own territories.

The Lumads of Eastern Mindanao complain that they have always been the first victims of government programs. The remaining territories left to them by the conquering Spaniards have been further taken by Filipino landlords and big corporations, most of which

are owned by American nationals. To date, there are seven industrial tree plantations, seven mining companies and more than 10 subsidiary companies of Dale and Del Monte in Lumad territory.

Indic groups blame the present regime for neglecting their cause. Instead of coming to our rescue, they say, "the government is using the military to pave the way for destructive development projects."

Last May, for example, the military allegedly burned the homes of Ibaloi and bombed the barangays of Benawan, Mananwa and Minsobo. This was followed by the reported bombing of Flora and Luna towns of Kalinga-Apayao last month. Observers noted that these bombings were done to flush out suspected New People's Army members.

It may not be so much of tribal Filipinos, who have been victims of so-called development projects which in no way benefitted the majority of them, demand self-determination. As Joana Canino of the Cordillera Peoples Association explained "We are not asking for independence. When we demand regional autonomy, we mean political integrity, self-government, and equity practiced within the bounds of unified leadership of a coalition government. The government must stop its repressive forces (such as the military) it has unleashed against us."

The tribals, however, do not believe that the present regime will be willing to take steps

to grant their genuine demands. Said they in their CAMP II resolution read during their march rally at Flora Miranda and Lanasan Bonifacio last Nov. 15: "Matagal nang tinatransaksi ng pamalakas ang mga pangangailangan pangkabuuan at pang-edukasyon ng mga katutubo. Hanga sa mga itatagapagtiwag ng mga autoridad nang sumali sa mga kabuuang kahaliling ito." They believe that if the government cannot give their demands for health and education, how much more self-determination?

In the same resolution, the tribals said that the present regime is really beset with so much problems that there might be no chance that their cause will be given prior concern. Look at how the regime is trying to solve our political and economic problems, they said, "mali na rehimen na pagsasalin ang opisyon sa kalinangang musika ng snap elections. Mali na rehimen na makuntento na lumang ang opisyon sa mga patakaran itinatagid na rehimen tungkol sa edukasyon at mamne bahay na sila na pakana upang pabalutin ang pangalang ng tunay na mamnangit at makababang kalinang." "

The tribals challenged the Marcos regime to grant them their "legitimate and rightful demands," and at the same time called for the putting up of a "Democratic Coalition Government" which, they said, seeks to uphold the rights of the people who have been relegated as minorities and give them equal footing with majority of the Filipinos."

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CSO: 4200/329

PHILIPPINES

AFP PENSIONS RAIDED, MILITARY GRUMBLING REPORTED

Manila MR. & MS. (Special Edition) in English 8-14 Nov 85 p 22

[Article by Maximo V. Soliven in "The Last Word" column]

[Excerpt]

ARE the Armed Forces "loyal" to the Marcos Regime?

That's a question that lies unspoken but ever-nagging in the minds of all, civilian and military alike, Filipino or foreigner.

Try this "information" on for size. There's a vital fund in the Armed Forces called the RSBS Retirement Service Benefit System. All AFP officers and personnel contribute to this fund, in the same way that civilians contribute to the SSS (Social Security System).

At the start, the RSBS boasted hundreds of millions of pesos available for investment. But those jolly people who "raid" government insurance and fiduciary funds got their sticky fingers in the RSBS cookie jar. Money, for instance, was taken for the so-called Shelter Program and much of it lent out through guaranteed housing projects. Alas, the proponents of this project are now unable to repay these borrowings from the RSBS.

A great deal of the money went into the construction of the controversial Film Center (dubbed "The Parthenon") in the reclamation area, the fabulous Tagaytay "Palace in the Clouds" (which President and Ms. Reagan never got to occupy), the University of Life, etc. Now, military officers are mumbling in their shaving mugs that if they "ever take over the government" (*sic* — those are their exact words) they'll skin some people alive. (How barbaric. Add a little salt or pepper, or ketchup, fellows.) They swear they'll really lynch them. Are those grave threats, or are those grave threats?

The missing funds are the lifetime "savings" of the military, frittered away or lost down the drain. Who will account for them? Who will pay? The RSBS is broke. Dead broke.

PHILIPPINES

RAW MATERIAL IMPORTS DECLINE 17.4 PERCENT

HK131515 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 13 Nov 85 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Raw Material Imports Decline"]

[Text] Imports of raw materials and intermediate goods, which accounted for 42.63 percent of the country's total imports, decreased 17.43 percent during the first nine months of the year, according to data provided by the Central Bank. The total freight-on-board (FOB) value of these items came to \$1,643 million, \$343 million lower than the \$1,996 million recorded in the same period last year.

Among the raw materials and intermediate goods imported during the January-September period this year, the animal and vegetable oils and fats group registered the biggest percentage drop of 52.17 percent. From \$23 million worth of animal and vegetable oils and fats imported last year, this year's figure went down to \$11 million.

Imports of materials and accessories for the manufacture of electrical equipment, which accounted for 27 percent of the total, also decreased during the period. Importations of these commodities fell 27.76 percent from \$616 million to \$371 million this year. Manufactured products include rubber manufacture, paper and paper products, textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and metal products.

Imports of Raw Materials and
Intermediate Goods
January to September 1985 and 1984
(FOB Value in Million U.S.\$)

	1985	1984	Percentage Change
Wheat	34	95	(11.58)
Crude materials	106	104	1.92
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	11	23	(52.17)
Chemicals	440	463	(4.97)

Manufactures	371	436	(14.91)
Embroideries	148	173	(14.45)
Materials and accessories for manufacture of electrical equipment	445	616	(27.76)
Iron ore, not agglomerate	43	40	7.5
Centrifugal sugar for refining	--	46	--
Total	1,648	1,996	(17.43)

Source: Central Bank

9274

CSO: 4200/275

PHILIPPINES

RETAIL PRICES IN METRO MANILA CONTINUE TO RISE

HK191433 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Nov 85 p 2

["Economic Indicator" column: "Metro Manila Retail Prices Up"]

[Text] Retail prices of commodities in Metro Manila continued to rise in September from their year-ago levels as reflected in the upward movement of the retail price indices (RPI's), data released by the National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) showed.

In September this year, the RPI for all items, using 1973 as the base year, stood at 367 index points, up 24.3 index points or 7.09 percent from last year's 342.7 index points.

The jump could be attributed to the 5.25 percent rise in the general wholesale price index from 384.4 index points to 404.6 index points in September. In effect, retailers buying wholesale products at higher prices passed the additional costs to consumers.

The RPI measures the changes in prices at which retailers dispose of their goods to consumers and end-users. Its "market basket" contains the same food and non-food included in the consumer price index (CPI) basket. Construction materials are added but light, water, rental, wages and other services items are excluded.

The RPI for all commodity groups registered increases, ranging from a high of 12.87 percent posted by the beverages and tobacco group to a low of 0.47 percent reported by the mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials group.

Retail Price Index in Metro Manila
(1976=100)

Year/Month	All Items	Food	Beverages & Tobacco	Crude Materials Except Fuel	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants & Related Materials
1984:	310.4	280.0	292.8	326.5	466.5
January	264.1	329.8	257.3	279.7	390.2
February	270.3	245.2	262.3	285.7	390.8
March	269.8	240.4	265.6	293.4	391.0
April	272.3	241.6	271.8	298.6	391.3
May	279.8	249.8	276.8	310.6	401.4
June	304.2	272.3	286.3	325.4	482.0
July	326.6	292.8	302.7	345.9	508.0
August	336.2	304.2	310.3	350.3	510.1
September	342.7	312.0	313.2	353.1	510.2
October	343.2	310.3	316.8	354.8	525.6
November	356.0	324.2	324.4	359.9	560.0
December	359.1	327.7	326.5	360.5	560.0

1985:

January	365.1	336.6	333.2	359.2	548.9
February	363.8	333.5	335.6	361.9	548.2
March	361.9	333.1	336.7	363.9	519.9
April	363.6	335.6	341.1	369.7	511.6
May	364.2	336.5	341.2	365.4	510.7
June	363.1	334.4	345.6	367.0	511.5
July	368.4	342.0	350.0	365.4	512.6
August	367.6	340.3	353.3	366.7	512.6
September	367.0	339.1	353.5	375.3	512.6

Year/Month	Chemicals Including Animal & Vegetable Oils & Fats	Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly By Materials	Machinery & Transport Equipment	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
1984:	331.1	364.9	259.5	344.8
January	291.2	309.5	218.9	281.4
February	299.6	318.8	224.3	295.7
March	311.3	326.4	232.4	305.1
April	317.1	330.0	239.0	314.2
May	323.4	335.7	240.5	320.6
June	342.4	357.4	250.1	340.3

July	370.2	385.7	273.7	269.5
August	382.5	393.4	282.2	373.0
September	387.8	400.2	287.1	377.5
October	390.0	401.2	286.0	380.9
November	397.4	408.4	287.7	388.1
December	400.2	411.7	291.8	391.1

1985:

January	404.1	415.4	293.2	395.1
February	405.2	416.9	293.1	398.2
March	407.8	419.8	294.4	401.5
April	408.8	416.4	295.3	403.0
May	412.0	416.1	297.3	402.6
June	412.6	415.3	297.1	402.8
July	412.6	417.1	295.2	404.3
August	413.3	417.7r	294.2	404.4
September	412.6	417.0	294.6	405.4

Source: National Census and Statistics Office

r = revised.

/9274

CSO: 4200/275

PHILIPPINES

LEYTE WEEKLY BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR TEACHER STRIKES

Tacloban City EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL in English 2-8 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "The Militancy of Teachers--Its Root Lies With Official Neglect"]

[Text]

No one seems too surprised with the recent mass actions of the simultaneous sit-down strikes of the teachers in Tacloban City and Ormoc City, with the full cooperation of the parents, for the past several days in pursuance of what is largely perceived as legitimate and just demands.

The growing militancy of teachers, especially on this side of Leyte, is not only an outgrowth of the times of rising expectations in an atmosphere of economic crisis and difficulties, but can be largely traced to official apathy and neglect on the part of responsible officials.

Government officials and education authorities may point to model and showcase infrastructure projects, and the various foreign funding on teachers training and the provision of educational materials like textbooks, they have implemented. But in their concern for physical and tangible education projects they have forgotten the welfare of people - the teachers who are the backbone of the educational system.

This official neglect can be seen in terms of the budget allotted for education, which actually saw a trend of a decreasing share of the gross national product over the years in favor of more "important and pressing needs."

This lack of foresight and vision on the part of our leaders to support a comprehensive and progressive educational system, as if the education of the nation's children and the recruitment of a topnotch teaching force is not that important enough, shall be reckoned later by the nation and not only in terms of the militancy of teachers we assure.

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COLLAPSE INCREASES PROSTITUTION--Bacolod City--As sugar prices in the world market dropped in the past year causing the country's sugar industry to collapse, the value of women and child prostitutes in this center of Negros Occidental dipped to scandalous levels. The rather pathetic price they now command at the flesh market, plus the scarcity of rich customers nowadays, have not, however, deterred women and children here from continuing to indulge in the profession. Police authorities here even noted an increase in the number of prostitutes over the past year or two. Apart from the rise in the number of child and women prostitutes, policemen have noted a new trend in the flesh trade that they directly link to the economic crisis: "Colegiala" children of well-to-do families have entered the picture, and command higher prices from a predominantly "high-brow" clientele. The children's fall from affluence appears to be one of the offshoots of the sudden decline in the fortunes of sugar planters, and Negros' traditionally rich families who built up legendary wealth when sugar was still Negros' lifeblood. [Excerpt] [by Desiree Carlos] [Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Nov 85 pp 1, 3] /9274

AQUINO'S MOTHER MEETS RETURNING LAUREL--Doy's Back--Unido president Salvador "Doy" Laurel is met at the airport by Mrs. Aurora Aquino (center), mother of slain senator Benigno Aquino, and MP Luis Villafuerte, Laurel, one of the presidential aspirants of the opposition, has just returned from the U.S. [Text] [Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Nov 85 p 1] /9274

MRS MARCOS RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION--Manila, 12 Nov--Philippine-Soviet relations are stable in character, Imelda Marcos, minister of human settlements and governor of Greater Manila, stated today when receiving a Soviet delegation headed by L. K. Shepetis, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a USSR Supreme Soviet deputy. During the meeting Imelda Marcos expressed satisfaction at the results of her recent visit to the Soviet Union and noted the significance of the USSR Festival held annually in the Philippines. The delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Lithuanian Friendship Society, which has been taking part in the USSR Festival in the Philippines, left for home today. [Text] [TASS report: "Meeting With Delegation"] [Moscow IZVLSTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4 PM] /9274

DR BACCAY MURDER SUSPECTS- Four of the seven suspects in the slaying of physician Potenciano Baccay have rejected offers of help from two opposition lawyers. They said it would do them good if the opposition lawyers did not interfere in their case. A statement was made by suspect Mario (Nasampo), who claimed he was the one who stabbed Doctor Baccay 19 times after a robbery at the Baccay home in Muntinlupa. [Suspect's recording indistinct]. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 19 Nov 85 HK] /9274

CSO: 4500/288

THAILAND

DAILY URGES STRENGTHENING OF POLITICAL PARTIES

RK151439 Bangkok THAI RAI in Thai 15 Nov 85 p 3

[Editorial: "People's Sovereign Power"]

[Text] A part of the army statement broadcast on television channels 5 and 7 on 12 November evening says: The army realizes that major obstacles to democracy are the dark influences of dictatorship and black power--things that constitute injustices in our society at all levels. These must be eliminated and replaced by the people's sovereign power under the democratic system, which stresses the sovereign power of the people, by the people, and for the people. We fully agree that dark influences and dictatorship are obstacles to the development of democracy and that the people's sovereign power must be very strong and must truly belong to the people in order for these ills to be eliminated.

The current constitution's intention is clear in that for the sovereign power to truly belong to the people it must be developed through political parties. This is evident in the constitution's stipulations for qualifications of MP candidates: They must belong to political parties. The constitution also tries to strengthen political parties, among other ways by preventing MP's from switching or resigning from parties unless they lose their status as MP's.

The democratic system in the past was weak because sovereign power did not truly belong to the people; other powers were stronger than the people. That is, the deeply-rooted bureaucracy was stronger and more united than the people's power, and thus was able to smother the bargaining power of the people and the democratic system.

Nothing but political parties can strengthen and unite the people and enhance their bargaining power. In that stage, sovereign power will belong to the people and the administrative system will be democratic. For this reason, existing political parties must strengthen themselves to be more than just groups of people. The bureaucracy and its members must also develop at the same time.

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CSO: 4207/74

THAI/AM

COLUMBIAN SUPPORTS FRIENDSHIP AMONGST OUR YOUNG

REUTERS BANGKOK 18 NOV 62 In Thai & Eng 2-5

[Column by Robert Nap: "Roses, Old Wine in New Bottle"]

[Text] I think many groups of people support the move to establish a Thai-Soviet friendship association. I am one of them. I strongly support it because it would benefit us at a time of economic hardship.

Our old superfriend gives us sweet words and hopes just to enable us to live from day to day. This is rather death on an installment basis. What this superfriend gives us cannot be compared with what it took from us. While reaping huge benefits from us, it gave us nothing substantial.

What hope we gather from our friendship with this selfish and greedy power? The United States has taken advantage of the Asian countries for long centuries. Thailand has been deceived for a long time that this is a true friend. Influential men of various categories have been acting like its stooges. It may be true that some of us in this country got huge incomes from this world power, but they contributed only a handful. What good is it if only a small number benefit while the whole country loses prestige in this relationship?

The country is regressing and the majority of people are starving. Take the refugee problem for example. For the big power truly been sincere toward us? It gave us money, food, officials, or some other types of assistance, but look at the burden we have to shoulder compared to the amount of the assistance we have received. Do they match? They helped us unwillingly.

Take the textile problem. This is the problem for our country. Our textile industries have collapsed. Tens of thousands of thousands of workers have lost their jobs. The American people do not feel the pain, but we feel it physically and morally. Although they seem something to help us, they refuse. Moreover, this superfriend, a "stepfather" to some of us, leans upon us.

It is necessary for us now, I think, to associate with the Soviet Union. This new friend, who for a long time we look as a giant at the dictate of our old friend, has offered to help us and to buy up our textile products. We cannot

not be too timid now. If we still have to wait for signals from our old friend, we can choose to expand trade relations with the Soviet Union under certain conditions now and leave the politics to be handled later at policy level.

If we become friends with the Soviet Union, our new friend (old, in fact) would play the role of "benefactor," and this benefactor is no other than the supporter of Vietnam and a certain group in Cambodia that fights against us every day now. While trading with the Soviet Union, we can also try to solve the problems we have with our neighbors in Vietnam and Cambodia because they get support from this benefactor. If we can negotiate with them successfully, there will be no more fighting or killing. There will be an end to the exodus of refugees. There will be no more dead, wounded, or homeless people on the other side or in Thailand's border area. There are only advantages in such an effort for talks.

We will concentrate on trade with this new friend (in fact old), but we will leave entirely to the government problems concerning politics and international affairs. Thailand must be selfish and think of its own survival. If it cannot free itself from slavery, Thailand will inevitably have to face catastrophe. Is that what you want?

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CSM: 4207/74

THAILAND

MATICHON URGES SERIOUS LOOK AT SOVIET TRADE IDEAS

BK151447 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 6 Nov 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Markets in Socialist Bloc Countries"]

[Text] It may appear that the Soviet Union is trying to exploit the increase in U.S. protectionism against Thai export products. What we should consider is: Does the Soviet opening up for more Thai products benefit our country's economy? Trade volume between Thailand and the USSR in 1983 was \$83 million and rose to \$95 in 1984. According to the Soviet ambassador, Thai-Soviet trade could reach \$100 million this year.

The volume of Thai-Soviet trade is very small when compared to the bilateral trade volume Thailand has with Japan, the United States, and even the PRC. The reason for this is political, because Thailand disagrees totally with Soviet policy toward the turmoil in Afghanistan and Cambodia. The political causes have led to inactive trading between Thailand and the USSR and its socialist allies.

Other countries now almost totally separate politics from trade. Even a superpower like the United States has turned the USSR into a major market for its agricultural products, despite the fact that the two nations are political adversaries. It is sad that while the United States practices protectionism against products from developing countries, some developing country allies of the United States continue to remain so loyal that they refuse to trade with other countries having different political systems, thus sadly losing sizable markets.

Thailand is rather conservative in trade. It conducts little trade with the USSR and East European countries. It has lost potentially large markets in the three Indochinese countries, while its ASEAN allies, such as Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia, have reaped great benefits in trading with those countries.

The Soviet Union has shown interest in Thai products while the United States is enacting laws to discriminate against those products. In this situation the government should not allow suspicion to cause it to overlook the Soviet move; it should pay attention and study the offer in detail, since a good trade opportunity could result.

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CSO: 4207/74

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON ASEAN-EEC TRADE POSITIONS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 14 Oct 85 p 3

[Interview with Mr Sakon Wannaphruk, the director-general of the ASEAN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; date and place not specified]

[Text] From 14 to 18 October, ASEAN and the EEC will hold a joint meeting in Thailand in order to discuss cooperating with each other on various matters, particularly economic matters. This is a very important international meeting. Gen Prem Tinsulanon will open the conference. The following is an interview with the director-general of the ASEAN Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the events leading to this conference and the conference agenda.

[Question] What are the important topics that will be discussed at this ministerial-level ASEAN-EEC conference?

[Answer] This conference will address three important topics, the ASEAN-EEC cooperative agreement, the international economy and economic issues between the ASEAN and EEC regions.

The conference will review the existing agreement between ASEAN and the EEC. This is a 5-year agreement that will expire this October. Those at the conference will discuss the weaknesses, the things that are behind schedule and what can be done to improve things after October. This agreement comprises three main topics: trade, cooperation for economic development and mutual development cooperation. The two sides will review these things in order to determine what good results have been achieved during the past 5 years and what needs to be improved.

Besides this, a very important question to be discussed is, What are the important things that should be given attention in the future to benefit the 6 ASEAN countries and the 12 EEC countries, whose number will increase when Spain and Portugal are admitted on 1 January? In particular, our side will look at how we can gain special benefit from the EEC. For example, the EEC has advanced technology. We would like them to attach importance to science and technology. We would like them to provide training concerning civil aviation, in which they have much knowledge and advanced techniques. We think that there is still much that can be done concerning tourism and cooperation on the energy and investment fronts.

As for investments, the EEC has the European Investment Bank, or EIB. ASEAN is trying to persuade this bank to invest here. Initially, it would not have to invest in all the countries since this might be in violation of its charter. We want the EIB to play a role in this region because of the great experience that they gained in carrying on activities in Africa and other regions. We would like them to put their expertise and experience in the investment field to work for ASEAN.

However, this will require some effort on our part. We can't expect to achieve results after talking to them just once. We must talk to them on an on-going basis. There are 12 countries in the EEC. There are only six in ASEAN. Some matters will require lengthy negotiations. It will take time to convince them. But Thailand and the other ASEAN countries are particularly interested in investment issues.

Another important issue that will be discussed at this conference is the international economy. This is a major topic since the international economy affects both our regions. The EEC has said that it realizes the importance of world economic growth and that it wants to discuss this. ASEAN agrees that if the world economy goes into a recession, this will affect the price of consumer goods. But we have told them that for us, the most important issues are protectionism on the part of the developed countries and markets. These two issues go hand in hand. The EEC agreed.

Thus, these two issues will be important topics of discussion. We will discuss several specific problems, including the sugar, corn, textile and cassava problems. Thailand is very interested in all these things. All of these are goods that are exported by ASEAN to EEC markets. All the ASEAN countries attach great importance to these goods. All of these goods will be discussed when we discuss the matter of finding markets.

Besides this, the EEC has informed us that it is well aware of these problems. But the ministers of both sides should have a chance to discuss matters at the policy level. The EEC feels that ASEAN has made great economic progress. During the past 5-10 years, ASEAN's economic growth rate has averaged approximately 7-8 percent a year. Seven percent is very high as compared with other regions in the world. The EEC feels that this is very good. Thus, they feel that the EEC and ASEAN should discuss economic cooperation in terms of being partners rather than in terms of their providing everything. We can't argue with that. Economic cooperation must be based on the principle of mutual benefit. Both sides must benefit. This is a general principle.

There are also several other interesting matters, such as the financial and monetary problems and the debt problem. The developing countries are very interested in these problems. A major conference is now underway, and Minister Sonnai has gone to attend.

This is considered to be the main issue now confronting the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The main topic is what can be done about the huge debt of the developing countries. For example, Brazil has a debt of \$90 billion. Mexico is second. Among the ASEAN nations, the Philippines has a rather large debt.

One reason why we'd want to discuss this with the EEC is that these countries have close influence with the World Bank and the IMF. We want them to make use of their expertise and their important role in international financial circles. We want them to listen to our ideas for the benefit of ASEAN.

As you know, we have the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA). As is known, this is a very important issue for the ASEAN countries. The EEC agrees with ASEAN that the MFA should be extended. However, the conditions for extending the MFA will have to be negotiated in detail.

Another very important problem concerning the international economy is the problem of international consumer goods prices, including tin and sugar. The Thai government is greatly interested in all these issues. Right now, the price of these goods on world markets is very depressed. For example, in 1981, the price of sugar was \$0.30-\$0.36 but now it is down to only \$0.23-\$0.25. This is a major problem for us. And it is not just Thailand that is interested in this. Malaysia and Indonesia, which have been affected, are very interested in this, too.

The third important problem is economic cooperation between ASEAN and the EEC. The EEC wants to explain what the situation is like in the 12 member countries. In turn, we will explain our situation to them. We will discuss how we can cooperate with each other in order to benefit each country as much as possible in the current economic situation.

(Question) Will the specific trade GSP issue be discussed?

Answer: The GSP issue was discussed at the preparatory meeting held in Brussels, and it was decided that this would definitely be on the agenda. They will be talking about it. We may discuss international consumption or various types of goods. We will not discuss just broad issues.

(Question) It is said that ASEAN cannot benefit fully from the GSP Scheme.

(Answer) We have the CPT (Committee on Trade and Tariffs), which is handling things internally. Director-General Phachon in the Ministry of Commerce, who took the position just recently, is giving special attention to this matter and he has been involved with this since the very beginning.

Many countries have benefited greatly from this. In exporting goods, we have some difficulties because of our quotas, but they have let us go ahead. They have let us go ahead with the quotas by too much. Some ASEAN countries have benefited from this by a large margin and so they have asked them to help other countries. But, it can be seen that the EEC has been quite generous. It is up to us now how ASEAN views the problem.

(Question) Will any new topics be discussed at the conference?

Answer: A new topic to be discussed at this conference is cooperation on the energy issue. We think there is a chance of cooperating. This would be of

great benefit to the ASEAN countries. The ambassadors in Brussels have already raised this matter.

The ministers attending the conference may discuss this matter. But at present, they will not be able to go into the matter in detail. We may ask the EEC to use their superior knowledge and expertise to benefit ASEAN.

However, I would like to stress that the ministers attending the meeting will not be limited to the agenda set by the senior officials. This conference will be a policy-level conference. If the ASEAN ministers feel that some topic has importance at the policy level, they can discuss that matter. The same is true for the EEC. They have the right to bring up any matter that they feel is important. This will be a "brain-storming" type conference. There will be free discussion. Both sides will have a chance to bring up problems for discussion for the benefit of both sides.

[Question] Will the ASEAN-EEC agreement that is being reviewed this time be revised before it is extended?

[Answer] As for the fact that new topics will be included in the agreement between the two groups, we asked the EEC whether the inclusion of new topics, such as stressing the importance of scientific and technical training, tourism and energy, would necessitate revising the agreement. The EEC said that that would not be necessary since the contents of the original agreement are broad enough to include those topics. Even though this agreement is due to expire in October, since no revisions will be made, it will be extended automatically for another 2 years.

Besides this, based on this agreement, an ASEAN-EEC Cooperative Committee has been established at the level of officials. This committee will hold a meeting once a year sometime during the period October to December. However, because a ministerial-level meeting is being held this month, this year's committee meeting will have to be postponed. It will probably be held at the beginning of next year.

At the yearly meetings, the cooperative committee will discuss the results of the activities carried on during the past year. They will evaluate each project to see what progress has been made and whether there are any obstacles. They will also discuss new projects. It's good that the cooperative committee will have a chance to hold its meeting after the ministerial-level meeting since the officials at that level will be able to follow through with the policies discussed at this conference.

[Question] Will there be any special bilateral talks?

[Answer] That's possible since we have mutual interests. Thailand and the EEC have many interests in common. The heads of the ministries, bureaus and departments concerned have probably made preparations. Such talks have to be held.

[Question] Will Thailand negotiate the cassava quota? Spain and Portugal have been important markets for Thailand. Will the fact that these two countries are joining the EEC result in the EEC raising Thailand's cassava quota?

[Answer] Thailand has asked to discuss this with the EEC. I cannot tell you much at this point. But we are monitoring this closely.

[Question] In what way will Thailand benefit from holding this conference?

[Answer] Thailand attaches great importance to this since we feel that we stand to gain a lot. This is the first time that the ministers of the 12 EEC countries have met in Thailand. Besides the fact that the conference will benefit all the ASEAN countries, Thailand will benefit directly in several ways. In particular, this will give the EEC ministers and senior officials a chance to see that Thailand is a stable country. While there are problems along the border, we have things under control. There is no cause for alarm. To persuade them to invest here, engage in trade and cooperate economically, we must have a good image. Thus, this is like a public relations activity. They would not come otherwise. It can be seen that this is rather important for us.

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CSO: 4207/49

THAILAND

PARTY OFFICIALS RAP ARMY RADIO'S 'SLANDER'

BK130877 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 13 Nov 85 pp 1.

[Text] In connection with a letter submitted to the parliament by Sakon Nakhon Democrat MP Thawiwat Ritruha about Supreme Commander and Army Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek's remarks to members of the Lion's Club in Nakhon Ratchasima to the effect that Gen Athit never thought of running for an MP seat because he felt MP's lacked a firm stance and all they did during parliament sessions was argue, House President Uthai Phinchaiachon said he already received the letter, which refuted Athit's remarks. Thawiwat's letter alleged that Athit's remarks were not constructive towards democracy. Uthai said he is considering whether he should pass the letter on to the defense minister for action. He said, personally, the army should note positive sides of the parliamentary system if it supports the democratic system, but it appeared that most of the time the army radio discussed the parliament in a negative way, influencing people to lose faith in the democratic system.

Asked by newsmen if he thinks the parliament should convene more often, Uthai said the length of parliamentary sessions is too short and that more issues affecting the people should be discussed in the parliament. He wondered why many feared the confusion that may arise if a parliament session is called, but these people thought nothing of tanks being brought out to lead a coup.

Meanwhile, Gen Han Umanon, deputy chief of the Democrat Party, said the Army radio's attack on MP's and the parliamentary system was the work of a group of military men which used the government's equipment to attack a political institution, which is very improper. He believed the majority of the military establishment understands and desires the democratic system; only one group refuses to understand. To date, the democratic system has been destroyed by coups on the average of more than two times every year.

Referring to remarks by some army leaders to the effect that they disagreed with the parliamentary system because of MP's regular squabbles, Gen Han said squabbles inside parliament are normal in a democratic system and do not harm the country. But bringing out tanks to stage a coup certainly harm the country a great deal. To strengthen understanding of democracy, senior military leaders must lead the way. He felt most military men are democratic, as evident in their opposition to the 9 September coup attempt.

Gen Han said the Army radio's attack on political parties which alleged that they are going to cheat in the 1974 election in the Bangkok Governor election, may be that the radio supports the 1974 Governor election, who runs as an independent.

Referring to the Army radio's 11 November allegation that political parties would pay officials in different districts to adulterate the list of eligible voters to facilitate elections, Democrat Party spokesman Suphachai Navakit said the radio station sought to support certain candidates and that it was bad for the station to use a public radio and demand by saying that the broadcasting institution acted as a tool of the political institution. History will remember such an allegation. Suphachai pointed out that the side which warned about cheating before the 1974 election turned out to be the side which cheated. She said the Democrat Party needs eligible voters to use their rights on 14 November to help any political parties' eyes and ears in the development of democracy.

/9599

CSO: 4207/74

THAILAND

VOFA RAPS VIETNAM'S MILITARY POLICIES

BK151507 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Emphasizes Military Over Political Policy"]

[Text] Two interesting developments took place in Vietnam in the past month: first, the foreign tour by General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese defense minister and member of the Politburo; second, the revival and development of military training courses at Hanoi secondary schools in order to familiarize school children with the soldiers' way of life and to instill in them a sense of sacrifice for the motherland.

Defense Minister Gen Van Tien Dung is an important member of the Politburo. He is known for conducting the blitzkrieg operation to take over Saigon, or Ho Chi Minh City, in 1975. He has since been in charge of Vietnam's military affairs, together with Le Duan, who is head of state and political leader. As Gen Van Tien Dung plays many significant roles, Vietnam analysts believe that he is one of the most influential persons responsible for setting Vietnam's domestic and foreign policies.

Gen Van Tien Dung and his party went to Moscow for an official visit to the USSR, the MPR, and the GDR on an undisclosed schedule. The list of officials accompanying him was not revealed. In Moscow, Gen Van Tien Dung met a Soviet delegation, including Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is in charge of exports of military hardware. He also met Soviet Defense Minister General Sergey Sokolov, during which both sides reportedly agreed to expand military cooperation as much as possible. The Soviet Union will also help Vietnam develop its national defense.

Gen Van Tien Dung then proceeded to the MPR where he held talks with MPR Defense Minister Jamsrangiyin Yondon in Ulaanbaatar on strengthening military cooperation. He also met MPR Communist Party leader Lambyn Batmonh.

Gen Van Tien Dung and his party then left for the GDR, where they stayed until 28 September. In Berlin, the group held talks with President Erich Honecker and Defense Minister General Heinz Hoffmann. The GDR leaders assured the group of continued support for Vietnam. Gen Van Tien Dung thanked the GDR leaders for military training and medical supply help, and other support.

Gen Van Tien Dung's foreign trip this time was meant to seek military support, especially as the dry season is approaching and Vietnam again needs weapons and military advisers in its campaign to crush the resistance forces in Cambodia, which belong to the legitimate and internationally recognized government. This shows that Vietnam has never abandoned its design of conquering Cambodia by military might. This contradicts what the Vietnamese foreign minister has pledged many times to ASEAN leaders. It shows that Vietnam gives priority to military rather than political policy.

Concerning Vietnam's policy of giving military training to its secondary school children, since early this September Vietnam has revived the military training courses at secondary schools in Hanoi. This is intended to familiarize pupils in the life style of soldiers and instill in them a sense of sacrifice for the motherland. The courses consist of weekly military education and training at Hanoi schools by regular soldiers based near Hanoi. Articles in Vietnam's army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN stress expansion of military training courses and encourage students to join the armed services. On this, Vietnamese Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh herself expressed disapproval of military training in secondary schools. But her known friends, her opposition had no effect.

Over the past half century of Vietnam's history, the Vietnamese people have suffered from the miseries of war. Have Vietnamese leaders ever pondered the fact that 20,000 Vietnamese refugees have already left the country since early 1975 under the Orderly Departure Program? If Vietnamese leaders persist in pursuing military means in order to settle their problems, how can the people remain in Vietnam--just to suffer death, misery, and destruction? It is natural for them to try to leave the country for a more peaceful and fertile place. Those who remain are certainly a handful of militarist leaders obsessed with power.

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CSO: 4207/74

THAILAND

STUDENTS, HOUSE SPEAKER OBSERVE 1973 UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Oct 85 p 2

[Article: "Program in Commemoration of 14 October; Preparations to Question the Government About Two Issues"]

[Text] The Student Federation of Thailand will hold a commemorative ceremony on the 12th anniversary of 14 October at Thammasat University. There will be debates and preparations will be made to question the government about the Heroes Monument and the student donations that were seized during the time of the Thanin administration. Uthai Phichaisri will give a commemorative address.

On 11 October, Mr Bunthoen Tonsuthewirawong, the secretary-general of the Student Federation of Thailand (SFT), issued a statement about the ceremony at Thammasat University to commemorate the 12th anniversary of 14 October. On the 12th anniversary of 14 October 1973, students and other people who love democracy will hold a ceremony in memory of those heroes who died for democracy. This year, there will be a debate on the whether the government apparatus is capable of solving the people's problems, particularly the economic and political problems.

Mr Bunthoen said that besides this, action will be taken on the issue of the monument to the heroes of 14 October. The government has halted construction on this even though the foundation stone has already been laid. Also, the government will be asked to explain what happened to the student donations that were seized during the time of the Thanin Kraichit administration.

As for the commemorative ceremony, at 0900 hours on 11 October, there will be a procession at Thammasat University. Those participating will walk to the Democracy Monument and the Heroes Monument at the Khok Wua Intersection, where they will lay wreaths. Mr Uthai Phichaisri, the speaker of the House of Representatives, will make a speech in memory of the heroes. At 1200 hours, slides of the events that took place that October will be shown. At 1300 hours, Mr Sen Chamrik will make a speech on the topic "Conflicts and Changes on the Path of Development." There will be a debate on the topic "Camp d'Etat, Trends in the Thai Political Power System" at 1400 hours in the 4th Hall, Faculty of Law. At 1600 hours, there will be readings of poetry written by Nawarat Phongphaibun and music played by the Prachintra Band in the main

auditorium. At 1700 hours, there will be a debate on the topic "The Bangkok Crisis, a Reflection of the Geography of the Thai Government." At 1800 hours, there will be a speech on the topic "Thailand is Very Secure."

At 1000 hours on 14 October, a religious ceremony will be held at the Khao San Intersection. A discussion on the topic "Government Interference in the Thai Labor Movement" will be held at the LT Hall, Faculty of Law. At 1430 hours, there will be a debate on the topic "The Historical Position of 14 October and the Effects on the Communist Party of Thailand." At 1600 hours in the main auditorium, there will be a discussion on the topic "To Rebel is to Live Life." At 1740 hours, there will be a "tuan kraue" announcement. And at 1800 hours, the Caravan Band with Pongthep and his group will play music. Songs of remembrance will be sung.

11/4/63

CSO: 43/7/63

THAILAND

BRIEFS

ARMY RADIO PROGRAM ON TV--An army's radio programme will be regularly aired over the television pool soon in addition to its daily radio broadcasts every evening, informed military sources said yesterday. The sources said that Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kanlang-ek has approved the television broadcast of the "Army Meets the People" programme in principle. A working group chaired by Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun is working out details of the programme, the sources said. First Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phichit Kulavanit said that the working group was working with the Committee on National Identities on the substance of the television programme. The thrust of the public relations move is to demonstrate that the military and the people belong to each other, the regional army commander said. The radio programme is transmitted beginning 6 am every morning. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Nov 85 p 2] /9604

FISHING TRAWLERS SEIZED BY SRV--Six Thai fishing trawlers with about 180 fishermen aboard were seized by Vietnamese authorities in the international waters yesterday morning, fishery officials here reported. They quoted a radio message from one of about 10 trawlers fishing about 40-50 miles off the Vietnamese coast as saying that the Vietnamese also fired warning shots at the trawlers. They said the Vietnamese authorities on two patrol boats later forced six of the Thai trawlers to sail toward the Vietnamese coast. There was no immediate report of injuries or damage. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Nov 85 p 1] /9604

VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS' PREFERENCES--Vietnamese refugees of the Dien Bien Phu era do not want to return to their country. They have a secure life in Thailand, and their children were born here. Consequently, they love Thailand. They hope that the Thai government will grant them Thai citizenship. Mr Can Vuong Khan, the leader of the Vietnamese in Surat Thani Province, told MATICHON that there are 20 Vietnamese families totaling 280 people of the Dien Bien Phu era living here. None want to return to Vietnam. Most of them have secure lives in Thailand. If they returned to Vietnam, they wouldn't know what to do to earn a living. They love Thailand since their children were all born here. Mr Can said that all of the elderly people who fled here at that time have died now. Their children and grandchildren cannot speak Vietnamese. But they feel oppressed. He would like the Thai government to ease restrictions on granting them Thai citizenship because those people who were born in Thailand would like to hold Thai citizenship. As for being loyal to Vietnam, they love Vietnam as their motherland. But most earn their living honestly and obey the government's orders. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 13 Oct 85 p 2] 11943

UNITED GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTARY SAYS SRV LOSING CREDIBILITY

BK280505 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
27 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "No One Will Believe What the Hanoi Authorities' Say If They Do Not Withdraw All Their Aggressor Troops From Cambodia In Accordance With the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] In a recent interview with an Indian newspaper, SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said arrogantly that there have been concrete signs of change in the situation in Southeast Asia and that the ASEAN countries have realized that discussion is the correct way to safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia. He added that such a trend--turning toward discussion--is the most favorable measure for settling the Cambodian problem politically.

The Hanoi leaders disseminated such a fabrication about progress in the ASEAN-Vietnam negotiations on the Cambodian problem throughout the world even before the 40th UN General Assembly. While the 40th UN General Assembly was in progress, the Vietnamese aggressors tried to prevent the UN General Assembly from discussing the Cambodian problem by lying, saying that negotiations on the Cambodian problem between Vietnam, representing the so-called Indochinese countries, and the ASEAN representative are in progress. At that time, however, Pacifico Castro, Philippine foreign minister and chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, issued a statement firmly rejecting this deceitful propaganda by the Vietnamese aggressors. The Vietnamese maneuver aimed at preventing the UN General Assembly from discussing the Cambodian problem met with grim defeat because 114 UN member countries--the largest number ever--voted for the resolution demanding total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny. Even so, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, who are very tricky and obstinate, have still not accepted this defeat. They have continued to try to deceive others with this lie.

Why have the Vietnamese aggressors tried very hard to deceive others about this? They have done so in an attempt to conceal their military activities on the Cambodian battlefield--sending more troops, weapons, tanks, artillery pieces, and war materiel to Cambodia. In fact, throughout the

last rainy season and at the beginning of this dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors sent more troops from Vietnam to Cambodia. For example, from the end of September to mid-October they sent 11,600 troops to Cambodia, and from the end of October to mid-November they sent more than 10,000 troops as well as a division--including a quantity of tanks, artillery, and war materiel, to prepare for operations against the Cambodian people in the current dry season. They have, in fact, begun these operations on some battlefields. All this is an attempt to realize their ambition of annexing Cambodia militarily. The Vietnamese aggressors have carried out this deceitful propaganda in an attempt to conceal this dark scheme. They have tried to make the world public believe that they will not launch an offensive in the current dry season, that they have turned to solving the Cambodian problem politically, and that such a settlement is under way. This is to make the world community fall for their trick and stop its pressure on Vietnam and condemnation of Vietnamese crimes in Cambodia. It is also to relax the Cambodian people's vigilance, enabling Vietnam to launch attacks and succeed in its aggressive military activities in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people will not be fooled by this Vietnamese maneuver. They know the Vietnamese aggressors' tricky nature and strategy very well. They have seen with their own eyes how the Vietnamese aggressors have been preparing and carrying out military operations in the current dry season. Meanwhile, the world community has become well aware of the tricky nature and repeated lies of the Vietnamese aggressors. Thus, the Vietnamese aggressors can never conceal this criminal scheme, nor can they fool anyone. The world community knows well that Vietnam is not prepared to solve the Cambodian problem politically. On the contrary, Vietnam has stubbornly tried to solve the Cambodian problem militarily. The world community knows that Vietnam's promise to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in this year or that and its fabrications about progress in Vietnam-ASEAN negotiations on the Cambodian problem are simply maneuver to avoid withdrawing all its troops from Cambodia and to maintain its occupation of Cambodia. For this reason, no one will fall for the Vietnamese trick. The world community has stood firm on the point that any political settlement of the Cambodian problem must be based on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny. This is a necessary precondition. No one will believe Vietnam's promise if it refuses to accept this precondition and goes on to lie about withdrawing its troops by this or that year and about a possible settlement of the Cambodian problem through this or that means. The world community will continue to exert more pressure on Vietnam in all fields until it withdraws its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia, thus allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

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CSO: 4212/26

LETTER OF GREETING OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN'S GREETINGS ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

#K290315 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
28 Nov 85

["Text" of 27 November "greetings message from Khieu Samphan, Vice President in charge of foreign affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, to His Excellency Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the republic's founding anniversary"]

[Text] Your Excellency:

On this auspicious occasion of the 42nd founding anniversary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I am honored and very happy to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to you for your good health, happiness, and success in your noble mission. I also wish the people of Yugoslavia and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia--the founding (?place) of the Nonaligned Movement--prosperity and new victories in national development and efforts to safeguard peace, stability, and security in the world.

Availing myself of this auspicious occasion, I would like to once again express profound gratitude to Your Excellency and, through you, to the friendly government and people of Yugoslavia for their noble and constant support for the Cambodian people's just cause for the survival of the Cambodian nation and for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia under the leadership of the CGDK.

I am convinced of the friendly relations and traditional cooperation between our two countries and peoples will certainly develop further.

Please accept my highest regards.

Democratic Kampuchea, 27 November 1985

[Signed] Khieu Samphan
Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

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CSO: 4212/26

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Battle Reports 22-28 Nov

BK290805 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian [VONADK] broadcasts the following battle reports for the reporting period 22-28 November:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 November reports that DK forces attacked Vietnamese soldiers at (Sompheas) township and a Vietnamese company position in Stoeng Trang District of Kompong Cham Province on 19 November; disrupted the Vietnamese administrative networks at Veal Pong and Sangke Satoap communes in Thpong District on battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh on 10 and 16 November and at Kakaoh commune in MOUNG District on MOUNG-Pursat battlefield on 18 November; cut 8 portions of railroad track on eastern MOUNG battlefield on 18 November; and conducted various other activities against the Vietnamese soldiers on northwest Phnom Penh, Kompong Speu, Tonle Sap, Kompong Thom, Pailin, west Battambang, south Sisophon, Leach, and Siem Reap battlefields from 5 to 20 November, killing and wounding 155 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 19 guns, 3 commune office buildings, 160 meters of railroad track, 13 barracks, 1 ammunition depot, 1 rice milling machine, and some war materiel; liberating 3 villages on northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield and 3 other villages on MOUNG-Pursat battlefield; and seizing some ammunition and war materiel.

The radio at 2315 GMT on 23 November says that DK forces launched a two-pronged attack on Battambang airfield on 18 November; cut railroad track on south Sisophon battlefield; intercepted a Vietnamese regiment in Kompong Chhnang Province; and launched activities on Siem Reap, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Leach, and Pailin battlefields from 13 to 22 November, killing and wounding 135 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 22 assorted weapons, 1 radar, 1 C-25 radio, 1 power generator, 2 houses, 8 barracks, 75 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel; and seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 24 November VONADK claims that in actions launched on Bavel, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Puok, Kompong Thom, Siem Ta, Kompong Cham, Kratie, west Battambang, and south Sisophon battlefields from 15 to 22 November, DK forces disrupted a commune office administrative network;

killed 64 Vietnamese soldiers, including a governor; wounded 42 others; destroyed 24 assorted weapons, 1 commune office, 1 wooden house, 1 C-48 radio set, 2 bridges, 1 waterpump, and some war materiel; seized 3 pistols and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 4 villages on west Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 25 November states that DK forces disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks on Trapaing Thom Khing Cheung and 0 Saray communes of Tram Kak District on Takeo battlefield on 22 November; attacked the Vietnamese soldiers on Koh Kong Leu battlefield on 20 November and on Samlot battlefield on the same day; and conducted various other activities against the Vietnamese soldiers on Samlot, Kampot, Kompong Thom, Koh Kong Leu, and Leach battlefields from 15 to 21 November, killing and wounding 103 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 22 guns, 8 commune office buildings, 1 truck, and some war materiel; and seizing some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

The radio at 2315 GMT on 26 November reports that DK forces attacked and liberated Baray District town and 5 villages on Kompong Thom battlefield on 24 November; cut 2 portions of railroad track at area between Reang Kasei and Svay Teap on south Battambang battlefield on 19 November; destroyed 2 bridges on Siem Reap battlefield on 17 and 22 November; routed a Vietnamese battalion on south Battambang battlefield on 22 November; and conducted various other activities against the Vietnamese soldiers on Pailin, Kompong Thom, north Sisophon, and south Sisophon battlefields from 19 to 25 November, killing and wounding 138 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 77 assorted weapons, 2 telephone sets, 1 large generator, 2 typewriters, 5 trucks, 5 motorcycles, 3 district office buildings, 1 commune office building, 20 barracks, 2 district trade offices, 1 ammunition depot, 150 barrels of fuel oil and gasoline, 1 gasoline cistern, 1 fuel oil cistern, 2 rice warehouses, 1 soybean warehouse, 1 pot warehouse, 1 paddy warehouse, 1 shoes warehouse, 50 meters of railroad track, 2 bridges, and some war materiel; and seized 35 guns, 3 telephone sets, 2 calculators, 1 typewriter, and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 27 November mentions that DK forces attacked and disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks and liberated 8 villages in a commune on Moug battlefield on 22 November; dispersed Vietnamese administrative networks and liberated 3 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield on 22 November; cut off 5 portions of railroad track in Kompong Trach District on Kampot battlefield on 19 November and 12 portions of railroad track on Moug battlefield on 22 November; destroyed 8 portions of transport route on Samlot battlefield on 20 November; ambushed a Vietnamese platoon on Siem Reap battlefield on 17 November; and conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on Kompong Thom, Kampot, Moug, west Battambang, and Siem Reap battlefields from 17 to 24 November, killing and wounding 126 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 25 assorted weapons, 2 commune office buildings, and 410 meters of railroad track, and seizing and destroying some war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 28 November VONADK reports that DK forces disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks in Svay Chup commune of Kompong Tralach District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 25 November; cut 6 sections of railroad track in area between Manok and Tbeng Kheps in Kompong Tralach District on Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 23 November; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in Kompong Tralach District on 20 November and a Vietnamese platoon in Stoeng Trang District on Kompong Cham battlefield on 26 November; and conducted various other activities against the Vietnamese soldiers on Kompong Speu, Samlot, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang, north Battambang, north Sisophon, Pailin, Siem Reap, Kampot, and Leach battlefields from 10 to 26 November, killing and wounding 215 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 19 guns, 2 commune office buildings, 100 meters of railroad track, 1 truck, and some war materiel; and seizing some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

82 Cambodian Soldiers Flee

BK260359 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] On 17 November, 82 Cambodian soldiers fled from the Vietnamese enemy's military training center at Daeum Phka in Kompong Chhnang Province and returned home because they do not want to serve the Vietnamese enemy in fighting against their own compatriots in accordance with the Vietnamese enemy's fascist policy of pitting Cambodian against Cambodia.

11 Villages 'Liberated'

BK280151 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpts] Mounng Battlefield: On 22 November, our forces attacked and disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks in Prey Svay commune of Mounng District. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese soldiers and liberated eight villages--namely Phum Run, Phleov Bimbek, Prey Eruas, O Veng, Damnak, Roka Chhmol, Prey Chor, and O Kreap.

Kompong Cham battlefield: On the night of 22 November, we attacked and disrupted Vietnamese administrative networks in Prek Bak commune, Stoeng Trang District. We killed one Vietnamese soldier and wounded another. We destroyed one barracks and some documents and war materiel. We liberated three villages--namely Prek Bak, Prek Roluos, and Prek Ang.

District Town, 5 Villages 'Liberated'

BK270203 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] At 0230 on the night of 24 November, we launched a 5-prong attack against Baray District town on Kompong Thom battlefield. The first prong hit the battalion position at the former district office. The second attacked the company position defending the district town, the third the district police office, the fourth the platoon position defending the Baray commune office, and the fifth Baray district town. After 15 minutes of fighting, we smashed and liberated this district town. As a result:

1. We killed 25 Vietnamese soldiers, including 2 district experts, 3 district policemen, and 3 company commanders, and wounded 40 others. We destroyed 1 12.7-mm gun, 1 60-mm mortar, 13 AK's, 26 AR-15's, 1 M-79, 3 B-40's, 25 SKS guns, 2 telephones, 50 Soviet-made mines, 1 large generator, 2 typewriters, 2 35-mm projectors, 4 trucks, 5 motorcycles, 3 district office buildings, 1 commune office building, 20 barracks, 2 district trade offices, 1 treasury, 150 barrels of fuel oil and gasoline, 1 cistern of fuel oil, 1 cistern of gasoline, 2 rice warehouses containing 500 sacks of rice each, 1 soybean warehouse containing 500 sacks of soybeans, 1 salt warehouse containing 200 sacks of salt, 1 large rice milling machine, 1 pot warehouse containing 5,000 cooking pots, 1 bicycle warehouse containing 60 bicycles, 1 paddy warehouse containing 1,000 sacks of paddy, 1 shoe warehouse containing 50 sacks of shoes, and some war materiel.
2. We seized 1 12.7-mm gun, 2 M-79's, 7 AK's, 18 AR-15's, 1 AK-54, 1 SKS, 3 carbines, 2 pistols, 50 hand grenades, 1,000 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 3,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 20 M-79 rockets, 3 telephones, 2 calculators, 1 typewriter, 500 cooking pots, and some documents and war materiel.
3. We liberated five villages, namely Samraong, Krasang Chour, Thnal, O Sdei, and Chralaok.

/9604

CSO: 4212/26

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF GENEVA SUMMIT

BK290742 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 28 Nov 85

["Peace"--SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 28 November--The entire Kampuchean people wholeheartedly hail the tremendous efforts made by the Soviet Union in bringing about mutual comprehension between it and the United States at the recent Geneva summit.

Although the Geneva top-level talks failed to agree on concrete actions to solve the main issue--nuclear disarmament--they constituted the first step toward creating a good climate in the relations between the two biggest countries, thereby contributing to peace and detente in the world. This result was owed to the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union which is entirely committed to protect the existence of mankind through curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear war on earth as well in outer space.

This commitment was clearly expressed in the resolution adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on 26-27 November which stresses that the Soviet Union would do all it can to turn this comprehension into concrete acts that it hopes the United States will take the same responsible approach, and that the safeguard of outer space free of arms is a decisive factor to reach an agreement on radical reduction of nuclear weapons and on a complete liquidation of these weapons by nuclear states.

In this spirit, the Kampuchean people, together with other peoples of the socialist countries and all other progressive people in the world unreservedly support this Soviet commitment and demand that the United States respond to it positively.

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CS0: 4200/327

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

MEN CHHAN RECEIVES ASIAN BUDDHIST DELEGATION

BK161212 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Nov (SPK)--A 19-member delegation of the Asian Buddhists Committee for Peace (ABCP) arrived in Phnom Penh this Saturday morning [16 November] for a 3-day visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the invitation of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and defence of the Kampuchean fatherland.

The delegation, led by the most venerable Kh. Gaadan, ABCP chairman, consists of Buddhist monks and followers from Mongolia, the Soviet Union, India, Laos, Tibet, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Vietnam.

It was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the Front National Council and chairman of the Kampuchean sub-committee of the ABCP; Min Khin, secretary of the Front National Council; and other well-wishers.

Right after its arrival it was received by Men Chhan, member of the State Council and vice chairman of the Front National Council.

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CSO: 4200/267

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

INDIAN DIPLOMAT PAYS FAREWELL TO HENG SAMRIN

BK160329 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Nov (SPK)--Indian Charge d'Affairs D. B. Malik has paid a farewell to President Heng Samrin at the end of his mission in Kampuchea.

D. B. Malik expressed his joy at Kampuchea's development, particularly the military victory recorded along the Kampuchean-Thai border last dry season, and the success of the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

He said he believed that by putting into practice the resolution of the congress, the Kampuchean people would surely record new success.

For his part, President Heng Samrin highly valued India's contributions to preserving the friendship between the governments of the two countries. He sincerely thanked the government and the people of India for their support to the just cause of the Kampuchean people.

The president highly praised the Indian Government for its consistent stand to support the legitimacy of the PRK Government at international forums.

Referring to the recent proposals made by U.S. President Reagan for settling "regional conflicts" the Kampuchean leader qualified them as a "blatant interference" in the internal affairs of sovereign states. He reiterated firm support for all peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union to ward off the danger of a nuclear war.

On behalf of the government and the people of Kampuchea, President Heng Samrin requested D. B. Malik to convey his fraternal greetings to President Giani Zail Singh and to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

/9274

CSO: 4200/267

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHIA

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN RECEIVE BULGARIAN GREETINGS

BK261310 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 26 November--Kampuchean leaders have received a message of greetings from their Bulgarian counterparts on the fifth anniversary of the Bulgarian-Kampuchean Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (29 November).

The message jointly signed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and addressed to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers notably says:

"The Bulgarian-Kampuchean Treaty of Friendship and cooperation has created bright prospects for the development of the fraternal relations and mutual cooperation between the two countries. The Bulgarian-Kampuchean friendship and cooperation at party, state and mass organizations' levels have been constantly strengthened and consolidated on the principles of genuine Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in conformity with the aspirations of the two peoples.

"We would like to take this opportunity to wish you and the fraternal Kampuchean people new success in defending the revolutionary gains and the socialist construction on the ancient land of Angkor and in your struggle for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation."

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen has also received warm greetings from his Bulgarian counterpart.

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CSO: 4200/327

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION

BK290740 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1132 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 28 November--Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRK] Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, received in Phnom Penh Thursday morning a delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front led by Vice Chairman Sava Dalbokov, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Also present at the reception were Men Chhan, vice chairman of the Front National Council and Bulgarian Ambassador Lyuden V. Damyanov.

Speaking to his Bulgarian guests, Chea Sim qualified the delegation's visit as an important contribution to the strengthening of the ties of solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Bulgaria and to the struggle of the three Indochinese countries for peace. He said he believed that the special relations between the two fronts would be further strengthened and developed in the interests of the two peoples. [sentence as received]

For his part, Sava Dalbokov wished the Kampuchean people new, greater success in their national construction and defence, especially in the implementation of the Fifth PRPK Congress resolutions.

The delegation left Phnom Penh the same day after its 4-day visit to Kampuchea.

While in Kampuchea, it met with Men Chhan vice chairman of the Front National Council and My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh Front Committee and visited the car tire factory at Takhamau and mass grave at Cheung Ek (Kandal), the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide and the former royal palace in Phnom Penh, and the Angkor Wat temple in Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

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CSO: 4200/327

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

VILTNAM STARTS 8TH DRY-SEASON OFFENSIVE IN CAMBODIA

HK050341 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 5 Nov 85 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Cangyi]

[Text] Vietnamese troops have started a new dry-season offensive in western Cambodian border areas, a diplomat representing a coalition resistance government said in Beijing yesterday.

This is the eighth Vietnamese dry-season offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces headed by Prince Sihanouk since Vietnamese troops occupied the country in January 1979.

During the first half of October, Hanoi dispatched reinforcements of more than 10,000 troops to western Cambodia, bringing the number of Vietnamese troops in the area to about 26,000 [name indistinct] Ben, charge d'affaires ad interim, told a press conference.

At present, Vietnam has an estimated total of 200,000 troops in Cambodia.

So far, no big new Vietnamese assaults had been launched, but only some small-scale operations, said Ben.

The purpose of the latest offensive, he said, was to wipe out resistance forces, as had been repeatedly tried in the past.

Ben told reporters the offensive had the backing of the Soviet Union, who had shipped large quantities of military supplies to the Vietnamese occupying forces.

On 24 October, Ben said, two Soviet ships carrying tanks and heavy artillery had arrived at Komping Som Port in Cambodia.

Ben said that this year, the coalition government's forces had fought more effectively and actively than in 1984.

The resistance forces changed their tactics to hit-and-run guerrilla attacks after withdrawing from major strongholds before fierce Vietnamese attacks in the last dry-season offensive.

According to Democratic Kampuchean Radio reports, during the 1985 rainy season (May-September), the resistance killed or wounded a total of 16,000 Vietnamese soldiers, and destroyed more than 150 Vietnamese strongholds and 42 tanks and armoured vehicles.

Ben said: "China is doing everything to help our people gain independence once more."

"We have been receiving material support of all kinds and have enough to wage our resistance war until the Vietnamese invaders leave our country," he added.

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CSO: 4.00/267

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CP OFFICIAL'S DEATH CONDOLENCES--Phnom Penh, 18 Nov (SPK)--Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee, has extended his condolences to the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee over the death of its President Nishizawa Tomio. In his message Hun Sen describes Nishizawa Tomio as an outstanding combatant of the Japanese working class fighting for socialism and communism. "The death of Comrade Nishizawa Tomio was a great loss to the Communist [word indistinct] the working class of Japan and to the proletariat in the world," Hun Sen says. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1133 GMT 18 Nov 85 BK] /9274

OUTGOING INDIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Phnom Penh, 19 Nov (SPK)--Indian Charge d'Affaires D. B. Malik paid a farewell yesterday to Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the end of his mission in Kampuchea. D. B. Malik expressed his joy at the development recorded by the Kampuchean people during the past years and his belief that the latter would achieve greater success in the future. He reaffirmed India's position to help the Kampuchean people in all circumstances in their national reconstruction. For his part, Premier Hun Sen highly valued the contribution of the Indian diplomat in the consolidation of friendship relations between the two countries. He profoundly thanked the Indian Government for its material and moral support to the PRK notwithstanding the pressure by certain hostile forces. The Indian charge d'affaires also paid a farewell to Vice Premier Chea Soth. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 85 BK] /9274

ASSEMBLY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VIETNAM--Phnom Penh, 19 Nov (SPK)--A delegation of the National Assembly offices of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by General Secretary Phlek Phiran, returned to Phnom Penh last Saturday after a ten-day visit to Vietnam. During its stay the delegation laid a wreath at the President Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited home and office of the late president. It was warmly received by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of Vietnam National Assembly. It also exchanged experiences with Nguyen Vietn Dung and Le Trang, respectively director and deputy director of the offices of the National Assembly and of the State Council. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 19 Nov 85 BK] /9274

DELEGATION TO ANGOLA--Phnom Penh SPK 28 November--A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee left Phnom Penh Tuesday for Angola to attend the Second Congress of the People's Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA). The delegation, led by Sam Sundoeun, member of the party Central Committee, will stay in Angola from 2-10 December. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 28 Nov 85 BK] /12232

ALBANIAN COUNTERPARTS GREETED--Phnom Penh SPK 28 November--Kampuchean leaders have extended their warmest greetings to Albanian leaders on the 73rd Independence Day and the 41st National Day of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania (29 November). A message jointly signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and addressed to Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania (PLA) president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania (PSRA) and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers says: "We highly applaud the great achievements scored by the Albanian people under the correct leadership of the PLA in socialist construction. "We are convinced that the friendly relations between our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened and developed for progress and peace in the world," the message concludes. On the same occasion Hun Sen, as minister for foreign affairs sent best greetings to his Albanian counterpart Reis Malile. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 28 Nov 85 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/327

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

10 NOV QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 'PROTECT SECURITY' COLUMN

BK030359 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 85 p 2

[Protect Security" column article by Hoang Huan: "Eradicate the Bases of the Scheme To Foment Rebellions"]

[Text] Annexing and invading Vietnam and the other countries on the Indo-chinese peninsula is the objective of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries. Over the past few years, on the one hand they have propped up the reactionaries living in exile and, on the other hand, they have planted spies and built underground [word indistinct] along the border and inside the territory of our country in an attempt to set up counterrevolutionary organizations. When conditions are lacking, these organizations will serve as bases for espionage and intelligence gathering activities; when a favorable opportunity presents itself, they will plunge into rebellions.

To carry out this insidious design, they have resorted to many cunning tricks, waging espionage and psychological warfare as a means to establish contact and build underground forces. They have set up specialized organizations to implement this scheme. They have tried to establish contact with and entice our people to serve as their henchmen, stir up dissension, and sow disunity among various ethnic groups, between the people and the armed forces, and between the masses and the party and state. If a border area of our country is inhabited by a particular ethnic minority group, their "nationalities action team" working in that area will be staffed with members of the same ethnic group to fully exploit its psychological characteristics and sentiments to facilitate the establishment of contact and relations. These teams are in fact intelligence organizations operating in the disguise of nationalities work units. They focus their recruiting efforts on local key cadres, persons holding certain positions and having power, people who enjoy prestige among the various ethnic minority groups, degenerate and deviant elements, and anyone who nurture class hatred.

Some elements have passed themselves off as "genuine revolutionaries" and intruded into our territory under the pretext of "seeking support" and developing forces, thus concealing their real intention of planting agents and building underground forces to oppose and sabotage our revolution.

They exploited the greediness and the love for merrymaking and debauchery of a number of spoilt youths. They used consumer goods as a bait to attract and control these bad elements and forced them to work as their agents.

Relying on the trick of "using goods to promote relations," they attempted to recruit sympathizers, sow the seeds of disorder and disunity, divide our internal ranks, breed suspicion between the party and the masses, and create complicated political situations in various localities.

The U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries have coordinated their efforts in using Thailand and various refugee camps in neighboring countries as training grounds and springboards for espionage and commando operations against and incursions into our country. They have used the trick of coordinating the activities of the forces "planted" inside our country with those of the outside forces infiltrated into the country. The imperialists and reactionaries have made every effort to exploit all capabilities to establish contact with bad or backward elements in various religions, with the ethnic minority groups, and with the remnants of former reactionary groups to prepare the bases and forces while waiting for the favorable opportunity to foment rebellions.

Antirebellion is an important task of the national security defense duty. We must destroy all the enemy's spy bases and underground forces in order to secure victories. This is a silent, difficult, complex, dangerous, and fierce struggle. This battle front calls for action to adequately develop the integrated strength of all the party members, people, and troops under close party leadership. The problem of prime importance in securing victory is to conduct propaganda and educate the people, making them thoroughly understand the enemy's cruel plots and tricks so that out of hatred for the enemy they can maintain their awareness and vigilance against the enemy. Facts have shown that wherever there are a strong mass movement, firm political bases, strong party organizations, wholesome and effective administration, and regularly operating and tightly controlled mass organizations, the enemy there could not escape the people's "genius eyes" no matter how cunning and devilish it might be. At the same time, other tasks are also very important in securing victories such as the satisfactory implementation of the party and state policies and lines, leaving no loopholes for the enemy to take advantage of in conducting their subversive activities, and the development of armed forces, securing solidarity with the people and winning the people's love and confidence. The stabilization of the people's livelihood, the economic and cultural development, and the building of a happy and healthy life serve as a base for satisfactorily controlling the enemy's operation and for devising resourceful and creative ways to attack the enemy. These are guarantees for defeating the enemy, eradicating its underground bases, and defending the country's security.

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CSO: 4209/141

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI ARMY PAPER ON DEFENSE OF LAO BORDER

BK300940 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Nguyen Truong: "Firmly Defend Every Inch of the Border"]

[Text] Over the past 10 years, the LPDR has made numerous outstanding achievements in the fields of restoring and developing the economy, building a new cultural life, and preserving revolutionary gains. The contribution of the Lao people's armed forces to these achievements is of great significance.

Over the past 10 years, although already being free from foreign aggression, the Lao people have continued to face a situation in which they are living in peacetime while having to cope with the schemes and multifaceted sabotage actions of imperialism, in collusion with international reactionary forces. At present, in many Lao border areas bordering Thailand and China, constant tension has existed because of the enemy's aggressive sabotage schemes. The Lao armed forces and people in these areas are doing well in productive labor while constantly heightening their vigilance in a bid to defend firmly every inch of the fatherland's border. At the remote frontiers of the beloved Lao fatherland, members of the Lao people's armed forces realize the profound meaning of the nation's two strategic tasks. No matter where they are stationed, be it in Champassak, Savannakhet, Sayaboury, or Phong Saly in the northern end of the fatherland, members of the Lao people's armed forces have always been vigilant, constantly improved their combat effectiveness, and remained ready to crush all the enemy's sabotage and aggressive actions. Over the years, positively assisted and supported by the local people, various units of the Lao armed forces guarding the border have foiled many enemy plots to incite rebellion. They have dealt appropriate counterblows to the ultrarightist Thai reactionaries--who are acting hand in glove with the expansionist and hegemonist forces--for their land-grabbing operations and for the tension created by them at the border. The Lao armed forces have satisfactorily safeguarded the productive labor life of the compatriots of various nationalities at the border. It is here at the border that, amid hardships, difficulties, and sacrifices, the close solidarity and mutual love and assistance between the local people and military units, and between the army and people of Laos and the Vietnamese army volunteer units, have developed. These are factors ensuring the success in combat and in production.

As they are protected and assisted, the people of all nationalities, especially the ethnic minority people, living in the border area have become increasingly aware of the enemy's dark designs and are willing to help the troops. In some areas of Luang Namtha Province, some of the ethnic minorities have been hoodwinked and incited by enemy propaganda into conducting subversive operations against the country. The local armed units have closely coordinated with the local party members to actively enlighten the errant people, making them well aware of the enemy's cruel plots. They have mobilized the people of all nationalities to strengthen solidarity and to build and defend the new life. The local troops have satisfactorily performed their educational and ideological tasks, and the local people have detected and promptly reported many cases of enemy infiltration and sabotage to the local armed forces. Not only that, they have further actively coordinated with the local troops to besiege, search for, and eradicate many teams of reactionaries coming from across the border to sabotage Laos territory.

Laos is now in a lively atmosphere, preparing for the 10th anniversary of national liberation day. Factories, project sites, and armed forces units nationwide are launching emulation movements to score the highest achievements to celebrate the glorious national day. The Lao people's army combatants who are defending the country's border and are day and night facing the reactionary and hostile forces, have realized all the more clearly their noble and heavy duty of cooperating with all the troops by intensifying vigilance and being ready to smash all enemy acts of aggression and sabotage in order to defend the country's border and ensure steady progress toward national construction.

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CSO: 4209/141

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

'ARTICLE' REVIEWS FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH LPDR

BK030504 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Nov 85

["Article" by Hoang Truong Minh, CPV Central Committee member and chairman of Vietnamese-Lao Friendship Association: "The Vietnamese-Lao Special Militant Solidarity Is Evergreen"]

[Text] The Vietnamese and Lao peoples are close friends who share weal and woe. Natural geographical conditions bring the two peoples closer and give them a profound understanding for each other. The revolutionary struggle has increasingly strengthened the close relationship of the two countries. For a long time the Vietnamese and Lao peoples fought shoulder-to-shoulder against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and scored brilliant victories.

The two countries' militant solidarity is established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, pure proletarian internationalism, the spirit of a common weal and woe, and the determination to fight our common enemy and achieve the same goal. Solidarity and mutual assistance are important factors contributing to the success of the revolutionary cause in each country. This militant solidarity has been strengthened and protected with the flesh and bone of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. The Vietnamese-Lao special relationship has become a great source of pride for the two fraternal peoples. Today, in the new revolutionary stage, the two countries are carrying out the two strategic tasks of defending the fatherland and building two nations and to undermine the revolutionary cause in each country. The two peoples are persistently strengthening their solidarity to form an invincible force for the total success of the revolution in their countries.

We are very happy to see that during the past 10 years since the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975 the fraternal Lao people have scored brilliant achievements, bringing profound changes to Lao society, turning Laos from a backward agricultural country with feudal vestiges into the LPDR mastered by the people, overthrowing the feudal colonialist regime, and eliminating backward customs that blocked Lao development.

The Lao army and people, under the correct leadership of the LPDR, have stopped many rebellions and chaos created by foreign and domestic reactionaries.

foiled the dangerous scheme of expansionism, dealt a hard blow on the ultra-rightist Thai reactionaries who conducted a land grabbing operation at the three Lao border villages in Sayaboury Province, and firmly defended the LPDR territorial integrity.

During the past 10 years, the Lao economy and culture have been restored and are developing rapidly. Grain production output in 1984 increased almost two-fold compared with 1976, while domestic animals increased by 60 percent. All industrial establishments destroyed during the former regime have been restored and developed. Many new enterprises and establishments have been built, such as electric power plants, engineering repair shops, tin and gypsum mines, and factories producing construction materials, chemical products, and consumer goods. As a result, industrial production output has increased considerably.

More than 3,000 km of roads and 12,210 meters of bridges have been built. Riverine communications have been expanded, and many wharves are being constructed. Post offices have been built in 85 percent of districts throughout the country. Almost all cities, towns, schools, and hospitals have been rebuilt and expanded. The trade network has been expanded to various grassroots units. Export goods in 1984 increased 5.6 times compared with 1976. Lao import-export business has been shifted to socialist countries to oppose the monopoly of the West and other capitalist countries. The transformation of agriculture and privately run industry and business has been carried out quickly. Some 35 state farms, 3,164 agricultural cooperatives, and many livestock stations have been built. Socialist economic components have gained 35 percent of the total social product. Socialist agriculture have gained 27 percent; industry, 96 percent; communications and transportation, 60 percent; and capital construction, 90 percent. The national per capita income has increased by 35 percent.

The LPDR has basically eliminated illiteracy. Compared with 1974, general school students have increased by 84 percent; level II students increased 2.5 times, and level III and university students increased 7.5 times. Today, the annual number of level II and university graduates is equal to the total number of graduates that Laos had up to 1975. The public health network has developed and expanded to the grassroots. Hospitals and dispensaries have been established in all districts. The country now has 8,500 medical doctors.

Over the past 10 years, though faced with difficulties in defending the fatherland and building socialism, the Lao people, with their warm love for the country and resolute determination and under the correct leadership of the LPRP headed by the esteemed Kaysone Phommviharn, have scored many great and comprehensive victories of great historical significance. These achievements have created favorable conditions for new progress in the Lao revolution.

The Vietnamese people warmly welcome these great achievements of the Lao people which are great encouragement for the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defense. The Vietnamese people are happy to note that progress of the revolution in each country has been closely tied to the

consolidating and strengthening of the Vietnamese-Lao militant solidarity. The development of this special relationship has met the aspiration of the two peoples. The Vietnamese-Lao Friendship Association and the Lao-Vietnamese Friendship Association have consistently contributed to developing the Vietnamese-Lao militant solidarity during the past 10 years.

Over the past years, the Vietnamese-Lao Friendship Association has made great efforts in its activities to contribute to the Vietnamese people's understanding of the people and land of Laos, the Lao people's staunch struggle, the long-standing Lao culture, the great achievements scored by the Lao people in their revolutionary cause, and the Vietnamese-Lao people's militant solidarity.

Together with the peoples of other countries welcoming the LPDR 10th founding anniversary, the Vietnamese-Lao Friendship Association is organizing a month of Vietnamese-Lao friendship and carrying out other activities to realistically welcome the brilliant anniversary of the fraternal Lao people.

We are very happy to see the militant alliance of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has increasingly developed and has become unprecedentedly firm and strong. This special militant solidarity has created for the three Indochinese peoples a powerful strength that can foil all enemies and firmly defend the revolutionary gains in each country. This victory affirms the unbreakable strength of the militant solidarity of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples.

The Indochinese peoples' victories during the past years have greatly contributed to the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. In commemorating the LPDR 10th founding anniversary, the Vietnamese people convey to the fraternal Lao people their warmest greetings. We wish various tribes of the Lao people, under the correct LPRP leadership, more great and brilliant achievements in their cause of defending the fatherland and building socialism in the beautiful land of Laos.

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CSO: 4209/141

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

RADIO EDITOR'S COMMENTARY ON LAO NATIONAL DAY

BK031544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Radio Editor Duong Quang Minh commentary: "We Share With the Fraternal Lao People Their Great Joy"]

[Text] This day 10 years ago, on 2 December 1975, the LPDR was founded. This was a momentous historical event of extremely great significance that ushered Laos into the era of independence, freedom, and unification [words indistinct] the various Lao tribes to the road of socialist construction; and put them in the ranks of the vanguard peoples in the revolutionary movement of our time.

The founding of the LPDR consolidated the eastern outpost of socialism and increased the strength of the bloc of solidarity of the three Indochinese countries, an important factor in building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. Bringing into full play the stalwart revolutionary spirit and traditional ardent patriotism they developed during the war for national liberation, over the past 10 years the Lao people have successively scored many, many great achievements worthy of pride in national construction and defense. The most noticeable achievement is that the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established and consolidated from the central down to the grassroots level and the awareness of the Lao people of all strata has been constantly enhanced. This is the main weapon for all Lao party members and people to firmly ensure national security and defense and to frustrate all the plots and acts of the imperialist, expansionist, and reactionary forces that are colluding with one another to exert pressure on the LPDR in various fields. They have used military forces to wage a land-grabbing war from outside, and used commando forces to stir up rebellion inside combined with their inflammatory propaganda designed to make the people lose confidence and to beset Laos economically.

The Lao people's efforts to build a new life have also brought about boundless joy. Their greatest joy is their success in eliminating long and deep-rooted starvation. On the average, each Laotian can now have 350 kg of rice annually. The thousand-year-long dream of being able to have enough to eat which obsessed the Lao people from generation to generation has now become a vivid reality under the new regime. Laos, whose people used to lead a nomadic life and where industry was not popular, is now bustling with the

noise of machinery and the white smoke of factories billowing into the sky to mingle with greenery everywhere.

Although the past 10 years are not long, the Lao people have initially succeeded in creating some valuable industrial assets. What is more valuable is that these economic installations are being directed at serving the people's livelihood as planned. Some 300 state-owned factories and thousands of handicrafts and artisan industry installations have provided up to 80 percent of the industrial production volume for Laos.

Considering communications and transportation as a spearhead, the Lao people have restored and built 3,000 kms of road and repaired and built 1,680 bridges, gradually overcoming the difficulty of movement within Lao territory which prevailed considering that dangerous forests constituted 80 percent of the area.

Implementing the policy of advancing culture and ideology a step further and of focusing on education, the Lao people have thus far basically wiped out illiteracy, a task that cannot be fulfilled by many countries. In Laos, one out of every four people go to school. The contingents of scientific and technical cadres, which increase with time, are assuming all the tasks in the national economy.

The new light of culture has gradually been shed on the villages in the high mountains and is helping repel superstitious customs and mores.

In the international arena, the LPDR's prestige and position have been constantly enhanced. Struggling relentlessly against imperialist, colonialist, expansionist, and hegemonist forces, the Lao party and state have made and are making many contributions to the movement of the world people's revolutionary struggle for a society of justice, equality, peace, and friendship.

The LPDR has particularly made positive contributions to accelerating the trend of dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability in which the countries will strengthen all relations of friendship, cooperation, equality, and mutual understanding. Realities of the situation in Laos over the past 10 years have eloquently testified to the total correctness and creativity of the line for the socialist revolution charted by the LPRP. The all-people solidarity bloc within the Lao front for national reconstruction has developed to a high degree the spirit of revolutionary offensive and the will for self-reliance. The successes recorded by the Lao revolution in the past also confirm the shining truism of our times: A country small in area and population and with an underdeveloped economy--by uniting in a determined struggle under the leadership of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party that adopts correct lines and methods for the revolution, by combining the strength of the nation with the revolution of our times, and by winning the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and revolutionary forces and progressive peoples the world over--is totally capable of defeating imperialist and reactionary

forces, gaining independence and freedom, and advancing step by step toward socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development.

Vietnam and Laos are two fraternal nations. For centuries the two peoples have stood side by side, supporting and assisting each other in their hard struggle for liberation. We can never forget scenes of Vietnamese and Lao soldiers sharing weal and woe during their protracted fight against the common enemy. The Vietnamese people forever bear in mind the great support given them by the party and people of Laos during their long march along the Truong Son mountain range for national salvation. We are also filled with boundless pride to note that in the new stage of the revolution, the relations between Vietnam and Laos as well as among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are developing in an all-round manner with a deeper substance and a new quality. This is a guarantee for each of our nations to succeed in building socialism and defending the country.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane and Comrade Le Duan, the respected and beloved leaders of our two parties once asserted: The special relationship among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia--built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism--is an exemplary, rare, extremely pure, and highly faithful relationship that can be neither altered by difficulties and hardship nor shaken by bombs and shells.

By our love, we will cross any mountain,
For any river, and traverse any high pass
The feelings between Vietnam and Laos are deeper
Than the waters of the Red and Mekong Rivers.

These verses were composed by Uncle Ho in praise of the noble feelings between Vietnam and Laos which are now blossoming more beautifully than ever before.

On the occasion of the 10th National Day of the fraternal Lao people, we want to say this to the party, state, and people of our friendly country on the other side of the Truong Son mountain range. Faithful to the teachings of Uncle Ho, we will always do our best to make the tree of friendship green and lasting forever so that it will yield fragrant blossoms and sweet fruits for our two nations.

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CSO: 4209/141

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SRV, CUBAN LEADERS EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

OW011524 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 1 December--Vietnamese and Cuban party and state leaders have exchanged their messages of greetings on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The message addressed by party General Secretary Le Duan, President of the State Council Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, and Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of People's Power, says:

"We note with joy that over the past 25 years, the militant solidarity, friendly ties and fraternal cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and the Vietnam-Cuba Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation have been ceaselessly consolidated and developed in the interests of the revolutionary cause of the two peoples and the socialist community as a whole, [as received] and for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

"The Vietnamese people are very proud of having such a staunch comrade-in-arms, a devoted brother and a faithful friend as the Cuban people who have always shown their militant solidarity with the given valuable, selfless and effective support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution."

The message wishes the heroic Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by esteemed President Fidel Castro still greater achievements in the labour emulation movement to achieve the objectives set by the second CPC Congress and in honour of the forthcoming Third CPC Congress, thus taking the cause of the national construction and defence constantly forward.

In his message to Vietnamese party and state leaders, Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz says:

"The establishment of the diplomatic relations between Cuba and Vietnam marked an important turning point in the history of the two nations. Shortly after

that event, Vietnam was subject to the biggest war of aggression by imperialism. It was during the time when the Vietnamese people brought into full play their valiancy and exemplary heroism to cope with the ever fiercer war, the fraternal relationship between Vietnam and Cuba was constantly strengthened and our people considered the Vietnamese people's fight their own. The ceaseless consolidation and development of these ties over the past 25 years are an evidence of the close friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two countries which are bound together by the cause of socialist construction on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We believe that these fine relations will be further developed in the interests of the two nations, thus contributing to the success of the struggle for national liberation, world peace, and socialism."

Nguyen Co Thach and Isidoro Manierca Peoli, Vietnamese and Cuban foreign ministers respectively, have also exchanged their greetings on this occasion.

Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association, have greeted Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples and of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, over this historic event.

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LSO: 4200/326

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

SRV LEADERS GREET ALBANIAN LIBERATION DAY

OW291215 Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 28 November--Vietnamese leaders have sent their greetings to Albania on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Albania's Liberation Day (29 November).

The message, jointly signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, and Phan Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers is addressed to Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Party of Labour of the Albania Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

It says: "The Vietnamese people rejoice at the constant and profound changes on the Albanian land and sincerely wish the Albanian people new and greater achievements in their successful implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, thus creating a firm basis for the next 5-year plan.

"The Vietnamese people sincerely thank the Albanian party, government, and people for their valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation in the past and the building and defence of socialist Vietnam at present."

The Vietnamese leaders expressed their satisfaction at the development of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two parties and governments. They pledged to do their utmost to foster this relationship and make it flourish with every passing day.

"May the friendly relations and multifarm cooperation between the two parties and peoples consolidate and develop continually on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism," the message concluded.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message of greetings to his Albanian counterpart, Reis Malile.

/12232
CSO: 4200/326

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

ARMY PAPER HAILS COOPERATION WITH USSR

BK301512 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 85 p 4

[Report on "The Large-Scale Vietnamese-Soviet Cooperation"--based on document provided by Soviet Embassy in Vietnam on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the SRV-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation]

[Text] Vietnamese-Soviet relations, which have been developed in both scope and depth, are entering a new, very important stage. The level of cooperation from 1976-80 was as long as that of the preceding 20-year period; yet that was doubled during the period 1980-85 as compared with that in the preceding 5-year plan, and will continue to grow during the period between now and the year 2000.

Soviet assistance to our country plays a decisive role as we are advancing toward socialism and building an independent and autonomous economy with large-scale industrial and agricultural production. With Soviet assistance, Vietnam is building many large-scale projects in the fields of energy, coal industry, machine manufacturing, communications and transportation, and agricultural production.

Vietnamese-Soviet economic relations are currently developing satisfactorily in accordance with plans and those guidelines specified in a long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on 31 October 1983. Each passing year has boded well for the efficiency of this long-term program. This year, many large-scale projects have been put into use, such as the 5,300 meter-long Thang Long bridge, spanning the Red River--the largest bridge in Southeast Asia. The Xuan Mai union of house building enterprises has contributed to doubling the number of houses built in Hanoi. On 4 November, we will put into operation the first section of the Go Dam diesel engine manufacturing plant, capable of producing engines totaling 100,000 horsepower per year. This, a great achievement by Vietnam's mechanical engineering sector, will create favorable conditions for resolving the question of obtaining engines for fishing trawlers, for the road and river transportation sector, and for other projects in Vietnam.

The most important aspect of economic cooperation between the two countries is to build key energy and fuel projects for Vietnam--a groundwork for

development in general--if an independent and autonomous economy is to take shape to support socialist industrialization in the country. The 2 million kw Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, the largest in Southeast Asia, is now under intensive construction. We have completed major preparations and are entering a new phase in which we will pour concrete for the construction of various basic parts of the project, prepare to fill a canal, and [word indistinct] the water from the Da River into the underground tunnels already built. The 400,000-kw Tri An hydroelectric power plant is being built much faster than planned. It is very likely that the first machinery group of this plant will be put into operation by 1987. The construction of the 640,000-megawatt Pha Lai thermopower plant is near completion. The third of the plant's four machinery groups will become operative in November 1985.

The joint "Soviet-Vietnamese Petro" enterprise has scored many great achievements. In the Bach Ho area, it has made three exploratory drillings. Along with an exploratory drilling in the Hai Long area, these drillings have enhanced the possibility of finding oil on the southern Vietnamese continental shelf. The drilling operation of an experimental industrial drilling rig from offshore drilling platform No 1 is nearing completion. The laying of an oil pipeline from offshore drilling platform No 1 to on-shore facilities is also near completion. This is a steady step forward to the year 1986, the first year of Vietnam's petroleum exploitation industry.

Immense prospects are being opened up for Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation under the next 5-year plan. The two countries will direct their efforts at building those projects of great importance for the nation and for the development of Vietnam's export-oriented production enterprises.

Among these projects, we should mention the exploration and exploitation of oil on Vietnam's continental shelf; the construction of plants to process mineral oil and petrochemicals, nitrogen fertilizer factories, energy projects suitable to the general development plan for the energy sector, and a series of machinery manufacturing plants; the expansion of railways to upgrade transportation capacity; the completion of economic-technical liaisons for a metallurgy combined project; and the construction of a metallurgy plant to recycle nearly 500,000 metric tons of steel each year.

On the basis of fine cooperative experience in the production of rubber in Vietnam (from 1981 to 1985, 50,000 hectares of rubber plants were cultivated), both sides signed an agreement in April 1985 on developing cooperation further in this area. It is planned that until the year of 2000, rubber plants will be grown on 300,000 hectares, including 110,000 hectares to be grown from 1986 to 1990. This is a new fine display of cooperation in the building of an agroindustrial structure of high rubber production output to greatly increase the export potential of this valuable type of raw material. This form of cooperation will be applied broadly in the production of vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, and tobacco.

The new requirement in Vietnamese-Soviet comprehensive cooperation is for an increase in the effectiveness of that cooperation and for the perfection of all the bilateral economic relations on the basis of long-term plans. Due to the common efforts of appropriate agencies in both countries, a general plan has been formulated. In the next 5-year plan, the Soviet Union will earmark a considerable number of facilities to improve and increase the effectiveness of work in the various plants and factories that have been built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance.

The trade relations between the two countries have also constantly developed. In 1982, the circulation of goods between the Soviet Union and Vietnam was 1 billion rubles. In 1984, this figure increased to 1.263 billion rubles. With Soviet assistance, the Vietnamese economy can now meet its requirements of importing metals, mineral oil products, fertilizers, lathe, equipment, and many other consumer goods. From 1921 to 1984, the Soviet Union provided Vietnam with 7.175 million metric tons of mineral oil products, 3.382 million metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer computed in units of sulfate of ammonia, 117,000 metric tons of cotton, more than 12,640 trucks, 739,000 metric tons of ferrous metal, and 718,000 metric tons of cereal equivalent grain. In August alone this year, the Soviet Union provided Vietnam with 1.4 million metric tons of mineral oil products, 725,000 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer calculated in units of sulfate of ammonia, 32,000 metric tons of cotton, more than 2,900 trucks, and 141,000 metric tons of rolled steel.

The scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries has expanded with every passing day. Some 88 essential subjects covering 23 national economic sectors are being studied by scientists of both countries.

In agriculture, the subjects cover the production of high-yield seeds of various cereals, vegetables, industrial and other crops, and the protection of vegetation in support of agricultural techniques. Scientists in both countries have created short-term rice seeds of good prospect for Vietnam, such as the "Vietnamese-Soviet 1-2" and the "Vietnamese-Soviet 1-10," which can yield respectively 5-6 metric tons and 10-11 metric tons per hectare in a crop season. With Soviet assistance, we are building a laboratory at the Gia Sang lightning control research station; we have begun operating the laboratory of the Soviet-Vietnamese tropical weather station; and are conducting research projects for perfecting weather forecasts on the movement of storms.

The Soviet academy, the Vietnam science institute, and the Vietnam institute of social science are cooperating in studying 27 issues involving 58 subjects. The Soviet Union has helped us train more than 60,000 experts of high skills, including 20,000 or so college cadres, 3,000 doctors and masters of science. Life is testifying to the kin-and-kin fraternity between the two nations. Upholding socialist internationalism, the great Soviet people are positively assisting our people in building and defending our country.

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CSO: 4209/141

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTRY ON LAO NATIONAL DAY--On 28 November the SRV National Defense Ministry held a solemn meeting at the Capital Military Region to mark the LPDR's 10th national day. Attending the meeting were Colonel General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Lu Giang, commander of the Capital Military Region; representatives of VPA General Staff, the Political General Department, the Rear Service General Department, the Technical General Department, and the Foreign Relations Department of the Defense Ministry, and officers and combatants of the Capital Military Region Command. Comrade (Kukoew Luangkhot), second secretary and Colonel (Sathien Kasemsri), military attache of the Lao Embassy in Vietnam, also attended the meeting. Speaking at the meeting, Lt Gen Lu Giang and Col (Sathien Kasemsri) welcomed the success and great achievements made by the Lao people during the past 10 years under the leadership of the LPRP, headed by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, and hailed the special relationship and militant solidarity between the two nations, peoples, and armies of Laos and Vietnam, established and forged by esteemed President Ho Chi Minh. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 85 BK] /6662

VFF DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRK--On the morning of 3 December, the VFF delegation led by architect Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, left Phnom Penh for home, successfully concluding its official visit to the PRK which began on 22 November. During its stay in Cambodia, the VFF delegation led by Chairman Huynh Tan Phat and the KUFNCD delegation led by Chairman Chea Sim exchanged views with each other on cooperation between the front organizations of the two countries in recent past, and discussed a cooperation program for the coming years. On the afternoon of 2 December, in the Chamkamon State Palace, Chairmen Huynh Tan Phat and Chea Sim signed a five-year accord on cooperation between the VFF Central Committee and the KUFNCD National Council. The VFF delegation attended the various activities marking the 7th anniversary of the KUFNCD on 2 December. It visited some of the industrial and fishery production installations, a model village in Phnom Penh and Kandal Province, the exhibition of victories scored by Cambodia under the party leadership, the trade center, the medical college, the food factory in Phnom Penh, and the historic scene of Angkor culture in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Dec 85 BK] /6662

ANGOLAN LABOR PARTY CONGRESS GREETED--On 2 December, the CPV Central Committee sent a greeting message to the Angolan Labor Party [MPLA] second congress. The message says in part: On behalf of the CPV, the working class, and the Vietnamese people, we convey to the second MPLA congress, and through the congress to the Angolan party, working class, and workers, our warmest fraternal greetings. As comrades-in-arms of the fraternal Angolan people, we are very happy to see the increasingly firm and strong position of the MPLA and the People's Republic of Angola. We sincerely wish the fraternal Angolan people more and greater achievements in their national construction and defense. On this occasion, we express our sincere thanks to the Angolan party, government, and people for their sympathy and valuable support to the Vietnamese revolution. May the friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and people of Vietnam and Angola be consistently consolidated and developed. May you, comrades, have a splendidly successful congress. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Dec 85 BK] /6662

ALBANIAN ENVOY MARKS INDEPENDENCE--Hanoi, VNA 28 November--The ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Syrja Laze, gave a reception here today in celebration of the 73rd anniversary of the Independence Day (28 November) and the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Albania (29 November). Among his guests were Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Bich Son, vice foreign minister; and Sr Lt Gen Tran Van Quan, vice minister of national defence. Ambassador Syrja Laze and Dong Sy Nguyen proposed toasts to the further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples of Albania and Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /12232

SRFY 'REPUBLIC DAYS'--Hanoi VNA 28 November--Vietnamese leaders today extended their greetings to Yugoslav leaders on the 42nd republic days of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The messages of greetings, signed by President of the State Council Truong Chinh; Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong; and Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho; are respectively addressed to President of the Collective Presidency Radovan Vlackovic; President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc; and President of the Federal Assembly Ilijaz Kurtesi. The Vietnamese leaders wished the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Yugoslavia further consolidation and development. On this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Ministers Nguyen Co Thach has sent a message of greetings to his Yugoslav counterpart, Raif Dizdarevic. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 29 Nov 85 OW] /12232

CUBAN DELEGATION TO VISIT--Hanoi VNA 30 November--A Cuban party and state delegation led by Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, vice-president of the Council of State, and president of the party Central Committee's Control Department, will shortly pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam, says a communique released here by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. The visit is made at the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 30 Nov 85 BK] /12232

ALBANIA RECEIVES SRV AMBASSADOR--Hanoi VNA 30 November--"The Albanian party and people will do their utmost to strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with Vietnam in the interests of the two countries and for the sake of world

peace," said Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, credentials from from Vietnamese Ambassador Le Xuec Thanh in Tirana on 27 November. [sentence as received] The Albanian leader said that the party and people of Albania had warmly acclaimed the Vietnamese people's victory in their past anti-U.S. war of resistance and would always unite with the Indochinese people in their national construction and defense. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 30 Nov 85 OW] /12232

GDR DELEGATION TO VISIT--Hanoi VNA 30 November--A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and the government of the German Democratic Republic led by Werner Felke, Political Bureau member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, will shortly pay an official friendship visit to Vietnam, says a communique released here today by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. The visit is made at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1626 GMT 30 Nov 85 BK] /12232

BENIN GREETED ON ANNIVERSARY--Hanoi VNA 30 November--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended its warmest greetings to the party of the People's Revolutionary of Benin (PPRB) Central Committee on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the party. The message said: Over the past 10 years, in difficult conditions, the PPRB headed by Comrade Mathieu Kerekou has led the Benin people to carry out economic and social reforms, eradicate the vestiges of colonialism, build a new economy and culture, firmly defend the revolutionary gains, and raise the position of the People's Republic of Benin in Africa and the world. The message expressed gratitude to the party, government and people of Benin for their support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence, and wished for constant development and consolidation of the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1629 GMT 30 Nov 85 BK] /12232

WIDF ANNIVERSARY--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, on Sunday (1 December) sent a message of greetings to the WIDF on its 40th founding anniversary. The message wishes the federation more greater achievement in the glorious struggle for peace and interests of women and children. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Dec 85 BK] /12232

CSO: 4200/326

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW TASKS FOR VIETNAMESE YOUTHS OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Vu Mao, first secretary, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee: "Forty Years of Accomplishments and Maturity of Vietnamese Youths"]

[Excerpt] Youth proselytization in the time to come, as outlined by Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, is a very heavy task. We must organize, educate and mobilize youths to perform as a revolutionary assault force in an outstanding manner while actively preparing them to take over as continuators of the party's and nation's undertaking. Their immediate duty is to lead the way toward successful economic and social achievements in compliance with the resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, effectively contributing to eliminating the bureaucratic flat-allocation system, accelerating production, stabilizing the laboring people's living standards, gradually creating capital accumulation needed for socialist industrialization, bringing socialist transformation to fruition and strengthening national defense and security.

A problem facing youth proselytizers is to launch a seething movement of revolutionary activities nationwide. We now have conditions for doing so. First of all, the struggle to eliminate flat-allocation bureaucratism and resolutely switch to economic accounting and socialist business also is aimed at gradually achieving a distribution system based on labor input, providing both material incentives and ideological education and spiritual exhortation--in brief, creating a dynamic for the youth patriotic emulation movement. With more and more new factors appearing in that movement, we will certainly be able to stimulate youths to emulate if we have proper proselytization methods and know how to put to use in-depth studies and past experiences in setting up small-scale campaigns dealing with specific issues and consisting of peripheral youth organizations and in subsequently fusing them into a large-scale movement.

The involvement of youths in revolutionary activities is done in response to revolutionary requirements and also to their own legitimate interest in serving the fatherland and socialism. And the effort to organize youths to contribute to the revolution is also aimed at educating and grouping them and creating opportunities, and conditions for them to train and mature. Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau indicates that the goal of youth education in the current revolutionary stage is to "raise their patriotism and socialist awareness;

educate them about revolutionary ideals, thus providing them with a correct understanding of the struggle between capitalism and socialism, and between the enemy and us; develop their revolutionary morality and wholesome lifestyle; and raise their physical strength and creative capabilities." To attain that goal, as said above, first of all we should attract large numbers of youths to revolutionary action movements. This participation will enable them to show both strengths and weaknesses, gradually enhance their understanding about the current social struggle and increase their commitment to practical action and their revolutionary fighting spirit.

Fully grasping the resolution of the VCP Central Committee Eighth Plenum and Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau and fostering the young generation's dynamism and creativeness and their enthusiasm about and pride of the fact that the HCMCYU and youth movement have been awarded the lofty Gold Star Order by the state, youth proselytizers should, in the time to come, bring to the movement vigorous changes in concepts, especially in practical action, contributing to successfully fulfilling all political, economic, social, national defense and security tasks entrusted by the party and state and paying a realistic tribute to the 55th anniversary of the founding of the HCMCYU and to the Sixth VCP Congress.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PHYSICAL EDUCATION WORKSHOP--NHAN DAN frontpages a report saying that Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, recently held a working session with leaders of the sports and physical education sector to discuss the 1986-90 5-year plan and the guidelines for sports and physical education development until the year 2000. [From the review of NHAN DAN for 30 November] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0030 GMT 30 Nov 85 BK] /6662

STATE PROPERTY EMBEZZLEMENT SYMPOSIUM--The Ministry of Interior, the Propaganda and Training Department of the party Central Committee, and the Marx-Lenin Institute jointly held a symposium in Hanoi from 28 to 29 November on measures to be adopted to struggle against the embezzlement of socialist property. [From the review of NHAN DAN for 30 November] [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0030 GMT 30 Nov 85 BK] /6662

CSO: 4209/141

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

CITIES STRENGTHEN MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Haiphong, Dong Nai, An Giang Implement Measures Aimed at Strengthening Market Management, Enforcing Price Discipline"]

[Text] In mid-September, after reviewing the market and price management situation in the city, the Haiphong VCP municipal committee standing committee took urgent steps to strengthen market management and enforce price discipline. These steps are as follows:

First, the city should continue to intensively guide agricultural and industrial production. In agricultural production, it should instruct cooperatives to effectively prevent and control pests and strive to achieve a 10th-month crop yield in excess of 35 quintals per hectare and an annual yield of nearly 7 tons of paddy per hectare. In industrial and small industry and handicraft production, it should stay close to production installations to solve difficulties on the spot in electric power and supplies and should maintain and stabilize production pace by factoring all truly indispensable expenses in manufacturing costs, taking into account a rational input of raw materials, labor and capital and the need to eliminate illogical expenses from production and transportation costs and ensure an essential profit margin for production installations and the state budget.

Second, the city should carry out synchronized measures to strictly maintain price discipline. According to Decision 244 of the Council of Ministers on 20 September 1985 on consumer and staple commodity retail prices, most of more than 1,000 goods, except gasoline, oil, fuel, cement and freight, sell at prices only slightly higher than those in Haiphong. Some of these new prices, however, are from 3 to 5 percent lower than those in Haiphong. A main reason is that in past years, especially since this past July, municipal state stores have set commercial business prices close to market prices. But in recent days evil elements, speculators and smugglers have sown confusion while small merchants have raised prices, leading to price instability. To cope with the situation, sectors and echelons should be guided by the VCP municipal committee standing committee to strictly follow price policies and buy and sell at prices fixed by the state, and be prohibited from tampering with the state price system. An effort should be made to strictly enforce price posting at all state, collective and private stores. Market transformation and management committees should rely

on the masses to strengthen control over the process of selling at posted prices and resolutely prosecute price violations according to the law. The city should firmly order commercial stores and marketing cooperatives found guilty of markup prior to the currency exchange to deliver their profits from price differentials to the state budget. The special tax levied on small traders for the month of September should be increased from three to five times over the usual rate.

Third, the city should expand the socialist commercial network to control merchandise and money, reorganize corporations and state food stores, enabling them to increase sales, reduce waste and commodity transportation costs and purchase more foodstuff from large-scale production areas to augment municipal food reserves and processing capabilities. While eliminating rigorous control measures apt to impair commodity inflow, the city should guide suburban cooperatives and peasant families to bring in vegetables, fruit and other fresh commodities for sale.

To collect data for controlling business income, fighting tax evasion and stabilizing market prices, Dong Nai Province has instructed all collectively and privately owned production, building, commercial and service installations to issue receipts on any sale or service exceeding 5 dong (new currency) in value, whether customers have requested them or not. Violations, including failure to provide receipts in line with requirements, or issuance of receipts with incorrect references to commodity kinds, quantities and prices, will be assessed a fine equal to 50 percent of the sale.

Currently, An Giang Province has more than 2,250 stores and sale stalls. The provincial agricultural products and food corporation has actively purchased local commodities such as hogs, eggs, fish, buffaloes, cattle, sugar and shredded tobacco. By the end of September, its purchases achieved nearly 60 percent of the year's plan, acquiring sufficient quantities of essential goods to enable the corporation to move toward controlling the market.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

MUNICIPALITIES SEVERELY PUNISH HOARDING, SMUGGLING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Strengthening Market and Price Management, Binh Tri Thien, Hanoi, Hai Hung, Thuan Hai Consolidate Retail Network, Severely Punish Those Engaged in Hoarding, Smuggling"]

[Text] Recently, the Binh Tri Thien VCP municipal committee met to discuss measures to implement the resolution of the Central Committee's Eight Plenum and Resolution 28 of the Political Bureau on prices and wages.

The meeting emphasized that it is now extremely important to maintain price discipline, properly manage the marketplace and speed up production. While prosecuting individual and units found guilty of price gouging or arbitrary grading and pricing, and strictly punishing those engaged in speculating, hoarding and smuggling, and backward and degenerate elements, the province has guided various echelons to actively expand the socialist commercial network in order to control goods and money, actively manage the marketplace and secure a monopoly in selling and buying grain and essential commodities and supplies. The VCP provincial committee has devised measures to firmly keep daily market prices in order; promptly inform and guide sectors to directly struggle to bring market prices down; guarantee the integrity of wages for workers and civil servants; gradually add wages to manufacturing costs; and create favorable conditions for installations to engage in economic accounting and socialist business. It has guided enterprises, state forests, stations, farms and cooperatives to redefine production goals, rearrange the structure of commodities and crop varieties, reorganize production, improve management, resolutely reduce nonproductive intermediaries, eliminate irrational production and circulation costs, boldly apply scientific and technical advances, set accurate economic, technical and labor norms, save supplies and energy to lower manufacturing costs and shift unprofitable enterprises and cooperatives to lucrative production.

While properly carrying out the wages-prices-money policy, the Binh Tri Thien VCP provincial committee has steered districts and Hue City to intensively speed up grain production, develop consumer and exportable commodity production, promptly and appropriately harvest the summer-autumn rice and strenuously prepare for the 1985-1986 winter-spring planting season.

On 2 and 3 October 1965, continuing to punish those engaged in speculating and hoarding, public security cadres and combatants of Cua Dong, Dong Xuan, Hang Trong, Hang Dao, Cua Nam, Phan Chu Trinh, Hang Bo, Hang Ma, Hang Bong and Phuc Tan subwards and combatants of economic police and people's security units of Hoan Kiem Ward (Hanoi) discovered additional speculator and hoarder nests, recovering cloth, wool, soap, clothing, monosodium glutamate, milk cans, electric bulbs, various kinds of sewing needles and thread, cigarettes, cigarette paper, eyeglasses, gold, precious stones and other handicraft goods. Speculators and hoarders, through their hirelings, bought these commodities regardless of prices, before and after the currency exchange drive.

This time, dishonest merchants have changed tactics, neither concealing goods at their own homes, nor storing large quantities at a single place. Instead, they have scattered merchandise to many houses and places under various forms of camouflage. However, due to popular assistance, public security combatants were able to expose illegal storerooms, not only in Hoan Kiem Ward but also in other municipal wards.

Inspecting Nguyen Thi Thanh's residence on Thanh Ha St, the Dong Xuan subward public security found foreign-made elastic fabric on the floor of a small upstairs loft and confiscated papers relating to her illicit business. Pham Thi Nga, on Phung Hung St, concealed large quantities of fabric in her kitchen while Le Bat Truyen used the lower part of her chicken house as a storeroom.

The Hai Hung provincial market management committee has reinforced 14 municipal and district market management units with new personnel and sent them to work with various sectors and localities to control and expeditiously prosecute instances of speculating and hoarding goods and raising prices. The Nhu Quynh control station has discovered dozens of cases of violating the law and illegally dispersing merchandise. Market management units in Kim Mon and Chi Linh districts and Hai Duong City have properly carried out managerial activities, contributing to stabilizing prices. The Hung Yen municipal market management committee has coordinated with public security and taxation to check whether business installations run by cooperatives and private merchants have sold goods at posted prices. It has found eight cases of illegal business and has imposed appropriate fines.

Thuan Hai Province has strengthened measures to control goods, punish speculators for raising prices and hoarding merchandise and small change and causing a false commotion in the marketplace. Inspection of 225 sale outlets has led to exposure and prosecution of many offenses--lacking responsibility, violating economic management principles and setting goods aside for irrational sales to personnel or doubtful sales to customers.

The commercial sector has stimulated salespeople to display a sense of mastery, has exerted control, and exposed those engaged in buying up commodities, regardless of prices, for speculation purposes, has expanded and strengthened the state retail network, has conducted economic accounting on both purchases and sales and has improved salesmanship. There are throughout the province 192 retail

stores, 204 retail stalls, 15 mobile stalls, 31 service centers specializing in tailoring, hair cutting and repairing bicycles and agricultural implements, 139 marketing cooperative stores with 854 retail stalls and 23 supply and marketing units also acting as commission purchasers. On the average, each village has a marketing cooperative whose sale stalls branching out through small hamlets are really dominating the marketplace in rural and coastal areas. Many villages have purchased nearly 100 percent of agricultural products, grain and marine products and have met the people's essential consumer needs.

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AGRICULTURE

HA NAM NINH STRIVES TO OVERCOME FLOOD DAMAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Tran Minh Tan and Hai Trieu: "Ha Nam Ninh Resolutely Overcomes Consequences of Natural Calamity"]

[Excerpts] The sight of surviving 10th-month rice crops along Route 1 and Route 10, which have begun to ripen, weighed heavily on our minds. Ha Nam Ninh has laid the foundations for a fairly good harvest with "ideal" rice varieties and on-schedule planting. But it fell prey to what farmers consider the worst possible calamities--torrential rains, big floods and high tides--which was truly hard to withstand. The province is covered by crisscross waterways--the Red, Day, Hoang Long and Chau Giang rivers--and a multitude of dikes and embankments, and local precipitations were so heavy that at places they measured almost 1,000 mm. Flood waters rose rapidly, surpassing all previously known alarm levels and taking their time receding, causing the overtaxed dike system to collapse altogether.

As provincial officials have correctly assessed, the flood was unprecedentedly violent and its consequences were very critical. Now, more than one-half month later, marks on house walls in Gia Vien District showed that flood water has receded by about 1.5 m, but during a visit to Lien Son village in that district we had to ride a steel-reinforced concrete boat. There was not a single rice plant left in the entire Gia Vien District, forcing it to rely on a corn plot in Gia Hung village nearby for food. Even Hoang Long was submerged by white flood water bleakly laced with corn stems, coconut branches and Nymphoides peltatum leaves. The Bieu Thuong cofferdam in Y Yen was broken, wiping out rice crops in all eight villages. Leaks were plugged and two drainage sluices were opened, but slowly receding flood water still capped the area with an immense sheet. Except for a few coastal districts, even unaffected districts including Binh Luc and Duy Tien were hit by severe waterlogging. From now through next May, Ha Nam Ninh Province will encounter great difficulties in grain.

However, what we saw there has fed the thought that antiflood activities were excellent. Without the determined guidance and the courage and calmness of cadres, VCP members and people, almost the entire crop in this big province would have been destroyed. Flood water even reached one-half house height in many places in Nam Dinh City.

The situation was really alarming, but everywhere we went we heard no complaints. Instead, we witnessed a resilient and resolute struggle to rapidly overcome the huge damages.

Experiences from past campaigns against floods and waterlogging are being--and will be--applied. First of all, as Dinh Gia Huan, provincial people's committee chairman, accurately noted, the guidance of various echelons should deserve mention. In normal circumstances, the people look forward to being correctly guided; during emergencies, they demand even more. Top provincial leaders have acted, as a man, boldly taking it upon themselves to promptly cope with the situation with perfect measures. In Gia Vien, for instance, no one died during the water invasion because provincial and district authorities wisely guided the campaign to resolutely defend dikes and promptly evacuate the population. Of course, this could not be accomplished at some places and times. Let us now look at the initiative to put forward and implement the "Four On-Site Mobilizations" slogan--on-site manpower, material resources, technique and guidance and settlement. Unflinching implementation of the "Four On-Site Mobilizations" slogan, for example, in Duy Tien District, a "cay" lying inland entirely besieged with flood water, has recreated the Son Tinh versus Thuy Tinh epic. According to Vietnamese mythology, Thuy Tinh (sea deity) in a dispute with Son Tinh (mountain deity) generated floods to destroy areas under his rival's control. Son Tinh then fought back by making mountains higher and higher, eventually damming up the sea deity's attack and achieving victory (In this modern Thuy Tinh versus Son Tinh version, our mountain deity has no mountain barrier, only very low-lying 5th-month ricefields, but succeeded in vanquishing the sea deity). In the past, 5 villages suffered total crop loss and many of them could only gather some 20 tons of 10th-month rice each, although rainfalls then were not as heavy as they were this year. This season, with a 703-mm rain level, each village would still have been able to collect 500 tons and more. According to an opinion, if provincial instructions had been resolutely and strictly followed, the Bieu Thuong cofferdam would still have had a chance of holding off the flood.

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CSO: 4209/89

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES AT END OF NOV REVIEWED

GW021251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Following are some of the salient features of agriculture production during the last 10 days of November:

The pace of harvesting of 10th-month rice in localities in the past week was quicker than before. The various provinces and cities have so far harvested more than 1.2 million hectares of rice. Many northern provinces have basically finished harvesting. The southern provinces, including Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Minh Hai, and Song Be, have harvested from 14 to 32 percent of the planted acreage at a maximum pace.

Currently, the main and late 10th-month rice crops are developing fairly well in the southern provinces, despite the strong development of rice pests. Harmful insects have ravaged as many as 10,000 hectares of rice in Hau Giang Province and are currently affecting some 13,000 hectares in Ben Tre Province. These provinces are now mobilizing every available means, even resorting to manual methods, to exterminate insects and prevent the rice pests from spreading.

Regarding the winter-spring crop production, localities have plowed 650,000 hectares of fifth-month rice in the past week, at a pace quicker than in mid-November. The northern provinces have mobilized tractors and cattle to plow the land for aeration. In the southern provinces, ricelands have been plowed right after completion of the 10th-month rice harvest in order to sanitize the soil and make the fields available for winter-spring rice cultivation. To date, the southern provinces and cities have sown 10th month rice directly on more than 150,000 hectares, at a pace quicker than in the corresponding period last year.

Along with soil preparation and winter-spring rice sowing, provinces and cities across the country have continued to plant and fertilize winter-spring vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops. According to the Statistics General Department, by the end of November, as many as 160,000 hectares of subsidiary crops had been planted across the country, including more than 130,000 hectares in the northern and 26,000 hectares in the southern province.

As many as 29,000 hectares of corn, more than 100,000 hectares of sweet potato, more than 20,000 hectares of potato, more than 4,000 hectares of manioc, more than 50,000 hectares of vegetables and beans, and more than 10,000 hectares of industrial crops, had been planted across the country.

Currently, localities are concentrating on tending crops while continuing to plant those crops still in season and striving to plant the remaining area of winter-spring vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops.

According to the Meteorological and Hydrological General Department cold weather will continue in the days ahead and the temperature may drop to 15 degrees centigrade in early December. Therefore, localities should pay attention to properly implementing the major tasks.

The northern provinces and cities should concentrate efforts on quickly harvesting the remaining 10th-month rice area and accelerating the plowing of fields reserved for fifth month-spring rice. They should also protect the fifth-month rice seedlings against the cold weather, prepare sufficient spring rice seeds to be planted and kept in reserve, expand the area for azolla seed planting in preparation for the main planting in December, and promptly fertilize winter crops to achieve a high output.

The southern provinces should quickly harvest the ripe 10th-month rice, tend and protect the main and late 10th-month rice crops, and accelerate winter-spring rice sowing and the planting of winter-spring vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops.

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CSO: 4209/141

LABOR

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREE 236 ON PENSION, DISABILITY SUBSIDIES

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 31 Oct 85 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Has the State Supplemented, Revised Clause. in Pension, Disability Subsidies?"; first paragraph is LAO DONG introduction]

[Text] To promptly answer the many letters from readers concerning the above question, we present below an extract from the original text of Decree 236-HBT of the Council of Ministers on 18 September 1984 on supplementing and revising a number of systems and policies on wounded veterans and social welfare on the occasion of improving the wage system.

Concerning Pensions

Article 1 -- Male workers and civil servants at 60 years of age (military personnel at 55 years) with 30 years of service, and female workers and civil servants 55 years old (50 years old if military) with 25 years of service will receive a pension.

Depending on the labor and combat conditions, the period of service may be converted with a coefficient of: 1 year calculated as 1 year, 1 year and 1 month, 1 year and 4 months or 1 year and 6 months.

Article 2 -- Workers, civil servants and military personnel engaged in tedious and dangerous work or in areas with many difficulties and hardships, or those who have suffered wounds, accidents or become sick and disabled, who have the required service time but not the required age, will also be given a pension.

Article 3 -- The monthly pension for males with 30 years of service and females with 25 years of service is calculated at 75 percent of base pay and seniority allowances (if any); with an additional 1 percent for each year of service up to a maximum of 95 percent of the base salary and seniority allowances.

Article 4 -- Cadres active in the revolution before August 1945 within the purview of Decision 128-HDBT on 8 October 1984 of the Council of Ministers will receive a monthly preferential allowance of 20 dong for each tenure of revolutionary service prior to August 1945.

Cadres active in the revolution before August 1945 who have long been without a salary will receive monthly living expenses of 220 dong if active prior to 1935 and 160 dong if active during and after 1936.

Labor heroes and heroes of the armed forces in regular or disability retirement receive a monthly preferential allowance equal to 5 percent of their salary and seniority allowances (if any).

Article 5 -- Workers, civil servants and military personnel retired before promulgation of this decree will, based on the old wage scale when they retired, be shifted to a new wage scale at the same grade level to calculate their pensions in accordance with what is being drawn now, the lowest still drawing 60 percent of the new maximum wage scale. In cases where it is beneficial and sufficient conditions exist to recalculate the pension in accordance with the new stipulations (articles 1 and 3 above), calculations will follow those levels.

Subsidies for Workers and Civil Servants Retired Due to Disability

Article 14 -- Workers and civil servants who become ill (not work related) or suffer accidents (not on the job) with a resulting disability of 61 percent and up, or those who become too old and weak for work, are retired under the following labor disability allowance system:

1. Individuals with a period of service of 15 years and up (with the years of service calculated as stated in Article 1) are entitled to a monthly allowance. Those with a full 15 years of service will receive an allowance equal to 40 percent of their base pay and seniority allowances (if any); with an additional 1 percent for each year of service.

2. If the period of service is less than 15 years, a one-time allowance will be paid: for each year of service an amount equal to one month's salary and allowances (if any). In cases of hardship, a relief subsidy will be paid in accordance with stipulations of the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare.

Article 15 -- Workers and civil servants retired due to disability and receiving a monthly allowance, while still of labor age, must have their disability reevaluated once every 2 years. Proof of the labor disability is a compulsory condition for receiving subsequent allowances.

Those retired individuals who fail to pass the disability reevaluation or who are discovered by the local administration to be healthy and fit for work must arrange for a disability reevaluation. The Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare specifically stipulate regulations and organize labor disability evaluations.

Article 16 -- Workers and civil servants retired due to disability who are determined to have recovered will have their monthly allowances stopped.

Individuals who are not reaccepted for work by agencies and enterprises will be paid a one-time severance allowance by the agency or enterprise; for each year of service an amount equal to 1 month's pay and allowances (if any) calculated at the number of years of service less the period of receiving monthly allowances.

Article 17 -- Workers and civil servants retired for disability prior to the promulgation of this decree and now receiving monthly allowances must now have a disability reevaluation. Cases of disability as stipulated in Article 14 will be resolved as follows:

1. If the period of service meets that stipulated in Articles 1 and 14, the old wage scale will be changed to a new wage scale of equivalent grade to recalculate the monthly allowance as stipulated by Articles 1 and 14.
2. If the period of service is not a full 15 years, the monthly allowance is stopped and a one-time allowance is paid; for each year of service an allowance equal to 1 month's pay and allowances (if any) calculated on the number of years of service less the period of drawing a monthly allowance.

In cases of service less than a full 15 years but participation in the wars of resistance, employment in especially hard and dangerous work, or activity in areas with many difficulties and hardships, a long-term allowance is paid in accordance with the specific stipulations of the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare.

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